

his congressional district," Mr. Plamondon said:

"There is no happier time for a meeting of this kind than before congressmen go back to Washington to vote on prohibition again." John D. Black, a local attorney, declared in taking the chairmanship of the meeting.

Judge Bernard P. Barasa, judge of the Chicago Municipal Court, prefaced his vigorous address by explaining that he believed in the enforcement of law no matter what it was. He continued:

"But I have a right as an American citizen to come and make my protest when I believe a law ought to be repealed. That's why I'm here. I'm not afraid to be here and I am proud to be here."

"Not Dripping Wet"

Arguing that this was the case, Judge Barasa referred to the great number of foreign-born in the United States, "who, if they had the vote, would vote so that you could have your beer and wine back again."

He added: "It is the duty of every American man and woman in the country to become an American citizen as soon as he can."

The next speaker was introduced as Capt. Edward Ingham of the 90th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force, He said:

"I have the opportunity of speaking this evening for 3,000,000 men who fought in France. Those 3,000,000 men while in France had light wines and beer. I know that the American Expeditionary Force stand for light wines and beer."

Help was brought from Wisconsin, where the wets have one of their strongest organizations, by Ralph J. Jackman, an attorney of Milwaukee and Madison, who carried greetings from the Wisconsin Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The significance of the new wet movement, Mr. Jackman indicated, when he pointed out that two years ago there was no organization of the anti-prohibitionists. He said:

"Today we have in over 24 states in this Union, hundreds of thousands of those who belong to this association, amalgamated in a unit."

British Columbia Co-operates to Check Line Rum-Running

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence).—That British Columbia officials are generously co-operating with Washington state and federal officials in enforcing the prohibition laws is shown by recent events, a county official here asserts. In fact, whisky running into the United States has been dealt a severe blow, it is said.

Officers here have been aware for a long time, they say, that liquor was being sold at nearly every farmhouse immediately along the Canadian border for smuggling into this State. The Canadian municipalities made a practice of assessing frequent fines, it is stated, and a business continued to flourish. One municipality profited by this fine system \$12,000 in a year, according to one statement.

When county officials here asked the provincial officers of British Columbia to co-operate in cleaning out this long line of "last chances" the desired assistance was granted at once, with the result that many arrests have been reported recently along the international border.

"British Columbians," said an officer of this county, "like the money that is made in the whisky traffic, but like all decent people they don't enjoy the name and the shame that goes with the evil business. They don't like to be labeled the barmaid of the Pacific coast. The citizens of the Province are getting so thoroughly disgusted with the traffic that it is predicted they will vote bone-dry within three or four years."

Wisconsin Dry Leader Builds Hopes on Primary Campaign

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31 (Special).—Wet forces in Congress will receive no accessions from Wisconsin through the Sept. 5 primary, if the hopes of R. P. Hutton, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Wisconsin, are borne out in the results. He said:

"The biggest battle we have there is in the Seventh District, where J. D. Beck, Republican incumbent, is candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Beck is the man who defeated Congressman Esch, joint author of the Esch-Cummings Transportation Act, creating the Railroad Labor Board. Mr. Beck pledged himself to the dries and voted straight with the wets. The man we favor against him is Prof. A. C. Bangsford, principal of the high school at Baraboo."

In the Ninth District we have incumbent Judge Henry Grass of Green Bay. There are two wets running against him, Elmer S. Hall, the Secretary of State, and George Schneider, a labor man."

In the Sixth District we are backing W. A. Titus, state Senator, who has been 100 per cent on prohibition and suffrage, against the incumbent, Florian Lampert of Oshkosh, who has been against all suffrage and dry bills. In the Eighth we have recommended Edward E. Browne of Waupaca, the present Congressman, who was carried from a bed in the hospital to vote for the Eighteenth Amendment. He is opposed by two wets, J. N. Welsby, of Stevens Point, a former saloonkeeper, and Ernest A. Dunn of Wausau. In the Eleventh, Adolphus P. Nelson of Grantsburg, dry Congressman, has been fought hard by the wets. His opponent is H. H. Peavey of Washburn, who is very wet. Mr. Nelson has a

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chance to go through despite the strong wet campaign against him.

Delaware Democrats Divide "50-50" on Prohibition Question

DOVER, Del., Aug. 31 (Special).—The Democratic State Convention, which nominated Thomas F. Bayard of Wilmington for United States Senator, it was learned today, took a "neutral stand" on the question of prohibition, the fight being made in committee, when a drastic plank favoring strict prohibition enforcement was defeated by a vote of 20 to 18.

The effect of this action was somewhat nullified by a vote rejecting a plank calling for amendment of the Volstead Law to permit manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. The impression given is that the convention went 50-50 on the subject of prohibition.

Inquiry reveals that the dry plank failed because of its drastic nature which, it is claimed, would have committed the State through the party to "help the Government at any and all times ferret out and prosecute Volstead Act offenders and also endeavor to get more drastic state laws passed to make it compulsory for Delaware to assist the Government in this work." The subject evoked a long all-night struggle which ended in the early morning with the opponents of the measure in command of the situation. Fearing the effect of this rejection, however, a blanket resolution was passed which urges enforcement of the law generally without reference to any specific statute, and it also passed a strong declaration in favor of home rule for states.

Home Wine Making Triples Price of Grapes in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The demand for grapes in large quantities for homemade wine production is so great that the price has jumped from \$35 to \$100 a ton, and the sale of small baskets for table use has been seriously interfered with, according to W. N. Wise, a grape grower of Penn Yan, N. Y.

The Central New York grape crop is expected to be nearly twice the size of the bumper crop last year, he said, and the California shipments will be nearly 350,000 tons, as compared with 225,000 tons last year.

The increase in California shipments Mr. Wise says to the fact that the 300 or more wine cellars there are full of wine which cannot be sold except for sacramental and medicinal purposes, and because the grower can dispose of his crops in the East at prices which are more profitable than putting them through the wine press."

Woman May Run on Dry Issue

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Aug. 21 (Special Correspondence).—A woman is being urged to run for Congress as an independent against Carroll Reece, the present incumbent in the first district, on the dry issue. She is Miss Jennie Burks, well known as an educator, superintendent of schools of Claiborne County, and field representative of the Lincoln Memorial University. She was formerly president of the East Tennessee Teachers Association.

The determined dries of the district are not satisfied with Mr. Reece's position on the Volstead Act, and are seeking to induce Miss Burks to run. Mr. Reece, an ex-soldier, defeated Sam R. Sells in the 1920 Republican primary and was elected, the district being normally heavily Republican. The dry issue then had not been raised.

New Wet Order Issues Appeal

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 31 (Special).—The wets are about to form another organization here in opposition to the Volstead Act, which is to be known as the "Buck Association". Gilded buttons, bearing a picture of a billy goat, a bottle and glass of beer and the initials "B. O. B." are being distributed freely among the young voters, with a request that they "do what they can to help the cause."

PRIORITY RULING EXTENDED TO WEST

(Continued from Page 1)

In two weeks the production should be more than enough to meet current needs. The question now is not production of bituminous coal but how to transport it. Whether the roads are going to be able to handle enough coal to go around will be determined in two or three weeks, when maximum production is attained.

Practically the only question at issue in the anthracite dispute is the duration of the wage contract. The operators have agreed to give the old wage scale and working conditions, including the "check-off," but they want the contract to expire next April 1. The union is holding out for a contract to run to April 1, 1924.

Roundup of Radicals Comes as Result of Wrecking Plots

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—Prosecuted by the disclosure of evidence of plots to wreck trains and the arrest of three men in connection with an alleged plan to dynamite the Western Express on the New York Central lines, the police today prepared for a round-up of radicals.

Detectives were attempting to link the plot attributed to the trio to wreck the Western Express with the wrecking of a Michigan Central Express near Gary, Ind., for which four men are held.

Railroad detectives who represented themselves as strikers were said by the police to have obtained the first information concerning the alleged dynamite plots. The men held are C. Lagham, J. J. Boyle and Frank R. Hartman. All live in Chicago and are declared by the police not only to be striking shopmen but communists as well.

The plan to dynamite the express train was declared by investigators to have been set for today after it had been postponed from Tuesday.

WET AND DRY LINES FIXED IN CALIFORNIA

Issue Clearly Drawn Between Major Party Nominees for Governorship

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 31 (Special).—California will have both a dry and a wet candidate for Governor. That was made certain at yesterday's primaries when Thomas Lee Woolwine, District Attorney of Los Angeles, defeated Mattias B. Jones for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Jones was an ardent dry candidate. Mr. Woolwine has carefully refrained from campaign statements on the Volstead issue, but he is known to favor the wets, and was declared definitely to be on the wet side by Anti-Saloon League officials.

Mr. Richardson Seams Winner
The battle of ballots between Gov. William D. Stephens and Friend M. Richardson, State Treasurer, for the Republican gubernatorial nomination was the surprise of the primaries. At an early hour this morning it seemed that Mr. Richardson would win the nomination by anywhere from 5000 to 15,000 votes. This was figured on the basis of two-thirds of the votes counted, showing a lead of 11,339 for Mr. Richardson. A final recount is possible.

Mr. Richardson, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor, declared himself to be a dry advocate of long standing and a thorough supporter of the Volstead Act and its enforcement. He refused, however, to urge the adoption of the Wright enforcement act, to come before the voters in November on the ground that his opponents would use against him whatever statement he might make.

Just before the primaries the Southern California branch of the Anti-Saloon League issued this statement regarding Mr. Richardson: "He has been a consistent and effective fighter for prohibition, both personally and as a journalist."

Democrat Keen Campaigner

Mr. Woolwine is conceded to be a most energetic and effective campaigner. His prosecution of the recent Ku Klux Klan case here made him many enemies and many friends as well. California is a definite battleground for his opponent greatly to be concerned about final results, but Mr. Woolwine's candidacy will inject much interest into the campaign.

S. T. Montgomery, superintendent for Southern California of the Anti-Saloon League, said today that while it was too early to make definite predictions of legislative results, he believed virtually all the dry candidates for the Legislature had been nominated. He said that, with primaries over, the decks were cleared for action in the campaign to adopt the Wright Enforcement Act at the November election.

He declared that at least two persons will be placed at work in every precinct in Southern California. Moreover a fleet of motor cars will carry trained speakers who will make "stump" talks in the business sections of every town, large and small.

Mr. Rankin Falls Behind

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 31.—With returns from 850 precincts of the 1534 in the State in Tuesday's primary election, Rep. Carl W. Riddick of Lewistown, today had a lead of 390 over Wellington D. Rankin of Helena for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. The vote stood: Mr. Riddick, 14,794; Mr. Rankin, 14,204.

The count for the Democratic nomination for Senator with 836 precincts reported showed Burton K. Wheeler with a vote greater than that of his three opponents.

Mr. Johnson 65,000 Ahead

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Hiram Johnson today was assured of the Republican renomination for the United States Senate by a margin of more than 65,000 votes. The returns of the latest returns the vote in 5751 of 6695 precincts stood: Mr. Johnson 273,762; Mr. Moore 208,098.

Bituminous Miners Are Happy With Work and Strike Victory

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—Lamp lights flickered early today in the homes of thousands of miners in western Pennsylvania as they joyously started to the mines to work for the first time in six months. They grouped about the mine mouths and all expressed satisfaction at the settlement of their strike which was made complete yesterday when the lone remaining producer—the Pittsburgh Coal Company—accepted the Cleveland agreement.

Before dawn broke over the mining villages hundreds of mine laborers were entering the pits to make way for the remainder of the 45,000 men who are now assured employment. Five hundred mines were being cleaned out today. Some of these will be hoisting coal next Monday, miners believed.

Union leaders today were hurrying to the mines to unionize the unorganized men. The agreement signed with the operators yesterday provided that non-union men be discharged.

REORGANIZATION OPPOSED

Objections to a reorganization plan involving the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company, recently filed by Col. Percy A. Guthrie, acting as a petitioning creditor and stockholder of the corporation, in the United States District Court at Boston, were before Judge James M. Morton, Jr., today. Colonel Guthrie charges that by the plan in question James D. Colt, receiver, and others who drew up the plan, would receive \$775,484 in money stock.

SHIPPING SHOWS GAINS

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Privately owned steamships in the coastwise trade that were idle on July 1 numbered 124, a decrease from 171 on Jan. 1, the American Steamship Owners' Association has reported to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The decrease was attributed by the association "chiefly to the improved conditions in the coastwise trade of the United States."

ANTHRACITE PEACE EXPECTED SHORTLY

Operators and Miners' Leaders in Separate Conferences Planning Settlement

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Settlement of the anthracite strike within 24 hours was forecast today by men in close touch with both sides.

Operators were in a secret conference at the Ritz Carlton hotel early today, it was declared, while across the street at the Bellevue-Stratford John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers and other union leaders were gathered. The hard coal mines will have been idle five months tomorrow.

Federal Officials Seeking Coal Data in Massachusetts

That the United States Government will be supplied with data concerning the coal situation in Massachusetts immediately the special commission for the investigation of the industry is established by Congressional act is indicated by the fact that agents of the United States Department of Justice are at work in the State accumulating evidence with regard to conditions.

These agents are confined to inquiry into conditions of supply, distribution and price, the production factor being lacking in this State. They are investigating the costs of coal to the dealers, transportation costs, delivery and overhead expenses, prices and the profits accruing from them, and the status and nature of supplies on hand.

Whether conspiracy exists with respect to coal prices is a factor in the situation which interests not only the federal agents but other agencies connected with the handling of the emergency coal situation. The State Fuel Administrator has already called attention to the fact that some jobbers and speculators are profiteering in the emergency, and the co-operation of the more reliable and respectable elements in the trade has been enlisted to check this.

Attention is necessarily turned to the question of substitutes for domestic anthracite fuel. One of the largest Pennsylvania dealers in bituminous coal has opened an advertising campaign to convert Massachusetts consumers to the use of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal in furnace and coal stove. Coke presents another fuel problem. It is anticipated that it will necessarily form an important factor in the fuel problem for at least the first two months of the year.

Official agencies handling the situation sum up the future problem by stating that if the people will live from "hand to mouth" with respect to fuel, prospects are that the stringency will be materially lessened within two months. Such an attitude, it is stated, will permit catching up on the shortage, and it is anticipated that by January conditions will be nearly normal at least.

MR. LODGE VOICES APPEAL FOR BONUS

Senator Ridicules Theory of Injuring Treasury or Paralyzing Stock Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—At the beginning of the debate on the Bonus Bill today, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, started his speech in favor of the bill by asserting, "I do not think it is going to hurt the Treasury or paralyze the stock market." The Government, he pointed out, has paid out more than \$200,000,000 to civilians, it has paid millions in railroad claims and for the cancellation of claims. The living soldiers have received nothing beyond their insurance which they took out themselves.

The total cost of the bonus which the people would ultimately have to pay he put down at \$3,845,000,000, spread over 40 years, \$77,000,000 a year. "It is idle to say that this will bankrupt the country," declared Mr. Lodge. "The Government has during the last three years reduced the national debt by \$3,000,000,000 without embarrassing the Treasury."

Senator "Not Alarmed"

"The Government of the United States," he said, "is perfectly solvent and able to take care of these obligations without affecting the price of bonds or other securities. There appears to be great terror among the financial interests that the credit of the country will be affected, but I am not alarmed about the Treasury."

The Government bonds are selling at par now, he said, and the credit of the Government had steadily improved during the last 18 months. He denounced those who branded the bonus as commercializing patriotism and said he was willing to take the responsibility, preferring to err on the side of liberality.

OIL OUTPUT GREATER

The American Petroleum Institute estimates the daily average crude oil production for the week ended Aug. 28 at 1,499,350 barrels, an increase of 7400 over the previous week.

Fancy Broiling Chickens .45¢ lb.
Strictly Fresh Breakfast Eggs
Own Farm Vegetables. This is the time for PRESERVING PEACHES.
Excellent quality from our own farm.

W.K. Hutchinson Co.

MARKETS
284 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
COR. FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Other Stores: Lexington, Medford, Arlington, Winchester, Lexington, Medford.

Start Saving Today
Interest Begins September 1
NORTH END SAVINGS BANK
Over 65 Years at This Address
57 COURT STREET, BOSTON

EUROPE IS TRAILING AMERICA IN PRINTING ART, SAYS WRITER

Representative of Dutch Publication Comments on Equipment at Graphic Arts Exposition

"America leads the world in printing and the Graphic Arts Exposition in Boston convinces me that European printers can learn many lessons in advertising methods and illustrating," Abraham Meijer, correspondent of Het Parool, organ of the Dutch Master Printers Association of Amsterdam, said today. Mr. Meijer is making a study of printing in the United States in connection with the Graphic Arts Exposition and evinced keen interest in several improved types of machines as well as processes quite unknown to most print shops across the seas.

Today was designated as Salesmen's Day at the exposition in which sales representatives and managers were given additional professional service in the examination of machinery and sales methods. Chicago was announced the winner of the silver cup offered by The American Printer, New York, for showing the largest delegation to the convention on the basis of mileage traveled.

"Germany at present is leading all Europe in the manufacture of printing machinery," added Mr. Meijer, "but it cannot be said that she is creating anything new. Two-color presses are very rare, and I know of no such press in Holland. In general the difference between American and European printing is not so much a difference of machinery as products made by that machinery."

"European print shops have not been articulated to industry in the marvelous way they have in America. The development of advertising along lines of artistic skill and sheer beauty to sell a lawn mower or a pair of boots is a wonder to the ordinary layman printer and the master alike."

New Idea in Printing

A feature of Salesmen's Day is a series of 48 booklets prepared by Robert Ruxton of New York, displayed by the American Paper Company, illustrating the manner in which salesmanship is being developed in the printing industry. The new methods include the creating of new ideas instead of the old habit of running a shop along static lines, accepting the work that came, and doing it according to the instructions of a person quite ignorant of particular displays to obtain best results.

"Printed salesmanship" is the watchword of the series in which is shown the theory of writing effective messages and the results in saving about one-fourth of the time usually taken by salesmen of printing under the old methods. Managers of small print shops especially are attracted to the new idea of printed salesmanship, as it furnishes a unique "salesman" at a nominal expense.

"The buyers of printing do not buy paper but rather ideas in print," said one official commenting on the series. "The supremely important part of the exposition is the size and quality of the exhibition of product," said Julius W. Muller, editor of The Linotype Bulletin, New York City, in commenting on Salesmen's Day. "All the truly wonderful machinery is for only one purpose—to produce a printed page. Therefore in those small printed sheets, shown in all their forms and styles, there is represented the test of the whole American paper industry on which it is based."

Again Becoming Great Art
"In this sense, we may say that this, the second Exposition of Printing House Craftsmen, is a highly satisfactory one. The showing of American printed matter is good both in scale and scope, and demonstrates that we may feel that we have the ability within our own borders to produce anything in the range of graphic arts, approaching the most splendid product of those past periods when the arts reached highest points of excellence. This is a vastly important fact, for it marks a definite stage in what is actually a 'renaissance.' It is again becoming a great art, as it was when first invented. We never must forget that the first printed books had to compete with the most beautiful and highly perfected book-making art of the world known, the art of the manuscript book, written and ornamented by creators of beauty and produced by patient years of labor. So it is not surprising that the first printed books were so beautiful and that they remain our standards of the art. They had to be beautiful, for otherwise the manuscript book would have been preferred."

"So printing, like many other industrial arts, was beautiful before it became an industry, and declined in beauty as industry expanded. Almost every other industrial art has exhibited this characteristic in various

periods and always there has arrived a period when it was all industry with art only remembered as a tradition or used as a meaningless trade term."

"The Graphic Arts Exposition, the greatest ever held in America or in the world, has proved that a really great renaissance has come. An artist or a business man with the gift of vision has seen the obvious and he puts beauty back into it. In the last few years, there has been a really powerful impulse amounting to a conscious and well-directed movement to put beauty back into printing. This means much to the American people, more, indeed than it means to printers and advertisers. It means that in coming years, beauty is to be more clearly vivid in the industries and woven into the fabric of the common places of life."

CANADIAN PREMIER VOICES HIS IDEALS

W. L. MacKenzie King Speaks of Co-operative Commonwealth

TORONTO, Aug. 31 (Special).—Pointing the way to a United Canada and a nation of strong, self-reliant individuals whose communities should breathe the spirit of good-will across the continent, William Lyon MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, speaking at Toronto last night, made a notable address at a banquet of the Ontario Liberal and Women's Liberal Associations. He stated that it was not for the Federal Government to usurp the rights and powers reserved by the constitution to the provinces, nor for localities and provinces to shift their problems for solution into the federal arena.

It is for both federal and provincial governments to see that the powers are exercised in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, co-operating wherever possible to bring about a truer harmony and a wider unity among the self-governing elements of the dominion.

"By a like process," he said, "I believe the unity of the British Empire will best be maintained to foster initiative and self-reliance, first of all among individuals; and to teach the art of co-operation in the practical affairs of life, is the way to develop strong and progressive communities, which in turn are the strength of the provinces to which they belong, as the strength of the Nation as a whole. Here is the basis of empire as well as of nationality, a co-operative commonwealth of ever-expanding communities, each preserving its individuality its initiative, its self-government, its rights and responsibilities the whole united in spirit through an attitude of good will. Through initiative, self-reliance and co-operation between individuals and communities we get away from the necessity of government altogether, we approach more nearly the goal of self-government, and complete freedom for the nation as well as for the individual."

The Prime Minister added that the railroad problem was the largest problem the Government has, stating that they had adopted a policy fair alike to the advocates and opponents of public ownership and operation of railroads and to the taxpayers of the country. He stated that the Constitution would have to be amended and the spirit of it as well, if whenever industrial disputes arise and the alarm can be sounded long enough, the departments of national defense is to be looked to for the supply of military, naval, or air forces.

This was a reference to the Nova Scotia coal strike.

PERPETUAL INJUNCTION ASKED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Department of Justice is preparing to file today in the United States District Court for Eastern New York a suit for perpetual injunction under the Sherman Anti-Trust act against A. Scherer's Sons' Inc., and five individual defendants, manufacturers of valves parts used in connection with the manufacture of pneumatic tires and tubes.

MR. DENBY BACK FROM ORIENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31.—Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, will arrive from the Orient today on the navy transport Henderson.

BRITAIN MAY DECIDE TO QUIT CONTINENT

Possible That America's Example May Be Followed—Paradox for M. Poincaré

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Critical days have a habit of ending in mere delay, but it seems impossible that the Reparations Commission, which is now sitting unofficially, can be separated this evening without having come to some conclusion respecting the moratorium for Germany. The British view remains that a suspension of payment for a long period is necessary, although the exposition of Herr Schroeder, the German delegate yesterday, has produced a bad impression.

It was dry and unconvincing, bringing forward no new offer. M. Dubois has received more explicit instructions than ever to refuse a moratorium on such conditions.

M. De la Croix still presses for the Belgian proposition, and in spite of French opposition it will be accepted if it is put first. Much depends upon its precise form, and the order in which the questions are put. A strategic vote would undoubtedly produce a rupture. An important fact was the intervention of Mr. Logan, the non-voting American delegate.

He declared that the best solution seemed to him to be the Belgian project, and if America could not accept it, that later on there would be a considerable part played by America. As Belgian rights were alone in peril if the system of accepting six months bills instead of cash was decided upon, a breathing space would be given, and in six months much might occur.

Nevertheless M. Dupont was against the Belgian plan. It would appear that a vote at that moment would have placed France in a minority of one. But then came Herr Schroeder and he was altogether unconvincing. It is difficult to predict what will happen this evening, but there is a grave danger both of France and England retiring from the Reparations Commission. This means that France, in refusing in advance to be bound by the decision, holding that her vital rights are affected, may tear up the treaty and act independently.

This will be a serious paradox after all the reproaches directed against M. Poincaré on the ground that he is a stickler for the text and too attached to the strict letter of the law. It is in spite of his inaction as French newspapers, still difficult to believe that France will break clean away if the verdict goes against her.

It is possible to conceive a British policy which would begin by withdrawing Mr. John Bradbury from the commission, and end by leaving the continent and all its entanglements to America. There is much talk of a complete separation and today's decision may prove to be the turning point in the post-war history of the continent.

JEAN V. PARMENTIER RETURNS TO FRANCE

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Jean V. Parmentier has reached Paris on return from Washington and has immediately rendered an account of his mission at the Ministry of Finance. Charles de Lasteyrie, afterward Mr. Raymond Poincaré, it appears from M. Parmentier's report, that an excellent welcome was extended to him always, but in the course of interviews which he had, Americans maintained the viewpoint that the only settlement of France's war debt possible must be one concluded on inside conditions lately established by Federal law. M. Parmentier in conformity with the instructions received from his Government, observed that until the reparations' problem was solved, it was impossible for the French Government with all good-will in the world to conclude such an arrangement. It was obvious that there was nothing for M. Parmentier to do but to return to France.

RECEPTION FOR EXPLORER

WISCONSIN, Me., Aug. 30.—Preparations were begun yesterday to tender a reception to Donald R. MacMillan and his party, members of his successful Baffin Land expedition upon their return here about Sept. 12 from the Arctic regions. The party was given a rousing send-off when the schooner Bowdoin left here in July, 1921, and that time the explorer promised to come here upon his return.



"MEN'S COLLARS and shirts laundered to look and fit like new—say the Pilgrim Maids. No more spoiled collars—a pleasure and economy that more and more men are finding out every day

More Than 6000 Miles of Roads Under Care of Alaska Commission

Colonel Steese Announces Expansion of Organization Into Department of Engineering and Public Works

UPON his return to his headquarters at Juneau, Alaska, Col. James Gordon Steese, United States Army, president of the Alaska Road Commission, announced the expansion of his organization into a department of engineering and public works. Besides the head office in Juneau, the Alaska Road Commission maintains seven district offices covering all inhabited parts of the Territory, a purchasing suboffice in Seattle, and, while Congress is in session, a suboffice in Washington, D. C., giving it the facilities for handling work of all kinds anywhere in the Territory. It was organized pursuant to Act of Congress in 1905 and in addition to Colonel Steese, the other members of the commission are Maj. J. C. Gotsch, chief engineer, and Capt. A. H. Bond, secretary-treasurer. The work committed to it by law is the location, construction, and maintenance of wagon roads and pack trails from any point on the navigable waters of the Territory of Alaska to and between towns, camps, and settlements therein. It is now responsible for the maintenance and extension of a system of 1101 miles of wagon roads, 756 miles of sled roads, 3721 miles of permanent trails, and 712 miles of temporary flagged trails—in all 6290 miles.

In the classification of the Alaska Road Commission, "wagon roads" are any roads cleared, grubbed, ditched, and graded and maintained sufficiently to accommodate wagon traffic. "Sled roads" are cleared and graded like wagon roads, but not grubbed and are drained only sufficiently to prevent their destruction by the summer rains; their surface is dependent upon the winter snows. "Trails" include any construction less than the above, suitable for pack trains in summer and double-enders or dog teams in winter. Except where river surfaces are used, some work is always necessary to permit the use of dog teams.

Little Level Area

There is little level area in the 590,830 square miles, comprising the land portion of Alaska, except the moss covered tundra of the far north and northwest. The coastal region, as far west as Cook Inlet, is wet, extremely rugged, and covered with a dense growth of medium sized timber, especially on the seaward slopes. The valleys of the interior or central portion are fairly well timbered near the streams; elsewhere covered with a thick growth of underbrush, and the ground is overlaid with a blanket of moss, beneath which the soil is usually frozen to a great depth. In the summer these valleys are transformed by the melting snow and by the surface thawing into morasses and swamps, through which travel on foot or horseback is a slow and laborious process. As one leaves the stream valleys the timber becomes lighter, and on the hill slopes fairly good ground may be found. In a few places considerable areas of dry gravel bench exist, but no where is it possible to use wheeled vehicles for any considerable distance without some sort of prepared roadway.

Prior to the organization of the Alaska Road Commission, there were, in the whole of the territory, less than a dozen miles of what might be called wagon road, with a few hundred miles of pioneer trail. Travel across country in summer, generally speaking, was possible only on foot or with pack horses. It was difficult always, and frequently dangerous on account of the numerous swift and deep streams, fed by the ice-cold waters of the glaciers.

The Richardson Highway

The most important project of the commission is the Valdez-Circle Military Road, or Richardson Highway, extending from Valdez, an open-all-the-year south coast port, to Circle, on the upper Yukon River, a distance of 531 miles. This road is now passable for automobiles throughout except for 79 miles between Chatanika and Miller House on the Portage between the Yukon and Tanana Rivers. Construction upon this strip is actively under way.

The 371 miles between Valdez and Fairbanks, were made passable for dog teams by 1909, for a light horse-drawn wagon by 1911, and in 1913 the first automobile made the through overland trip which involves crossing the Coast or Chugach Range through Thompson Pass at an elevation of 2750 feet, and the main Rocky Mountains, or Alaskan Range, through Isabelle Pass at an elevation of 3300 feet. From Willow Creek, 92 miles north of Valdez, there is a 39-mile cut-off to Chitina, at mile 130 north of Cordova on the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

Even more importance than wagon roads to the economic life of the "interior" are the winter sled roads and trails over which all mail, express, and personnel are handled. Even heavy freight can be handled by bobsled in the winter time more economically than by truck in the summer time. Twenty-five cents a pound is not an uncommon charge for handling provisions and miscellaneous supplies over unimproved trails, and a community considers itself fortunate when the through rate from the railroad or river landing, is reduced to less than 10 cents a pound. Data collected by the commission indicate that transportation charges upon freight actually passing over its roads and trails have been reduced annually \$2,000,000 due to the improved facilities provided. It is doubtful, however, if anything like that amount of freight would have been transported without the roads, and the direct loss which would have resulted from the restriction on output and development, if the roads did not exist cannot be estimated.

Freight Charges Heavy

During the opening up of new diggings in the Chisana region a few years ago, almost everything in the way of food for man or beast was sold

at \$1.50 a pound. The freight charges were almost a dollar a pound so that the original cost of the article was of relatively little importance; and, even at that, the supply could not keep pace with the demand. Last summer, the freight charges for transporting supplies from Dawson, in the Klondike, to mines about 100 miles away in the American Forty-Mile District were greater than the original cost of the supplies plus the freight from the United States to the Klondike, and Dawson is 1700 miles from Seattle.

When seen at his office, Colonel Steese stated to The Christian Science Monitor representative that the following activities would be handled from his central organization: construction, repair, and maintenance of the 6000 miles of roads, tramways, bridges, ferries, and trails under the Alaska Road Commission; dredging in Snake River; improvement of Nome Harbor, miscellaneous examinations and surveys, inspections and permits for docks, bridges, and other structures on the 26,000 miles of coast line and navigable inland waterways, including fixed and floating fishtraps for the \$70,000,000 salmon industry, all under the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for whom he serves as district and division engineer; all public works supported by appropriations of the Territorial Legislature, including roads, bridges, shelter cabins, etc., for which he serves as consulting engineer to the Governor; Lighthouse District, Department of Consulting Engineer for the Sixteenth Commerce, War Department representative on the Inter-Departmental Resident Alaska Council; in charge of the construction of highway feeders for the recently completed government railway; and representative of the Na-

tion Park Service in the improvement of the Sitka National Monument and the development of Mt. McKinley, National Park.

Shape of the Territory
Due to the peculiar shape of the territory embraced in the commission's activities, and to the difficulties and uncertainties of transportation, it would require more than two years of continuous traveling by the best means of transportation procurable for a single individual to inspect the entire system of roads and trails for the maintenance and repair of which the Alaska Road Commission is responsible.

"One of the most interesting jobs before the commission," said Colonel Steese, "is the rehabilitation of the Seward Peninsula Railway, for use as a public highway. This will be undertaken this season."

The "Pupmobile Line," as it is called on the official Government map, is an abandoned narrow gauge steam railway, which for the last 10 years has been operated with cars drawn by dog teams. Last autumn, Colonel Steese states, he came into Nome from a point 33 miles out on the line in less than four hours by dog team, including a transfer across Nome River by ferry.

"Alaska," said Colonel Steese, "has been slowly developing for 22 years. Seventeen years ago, the first steps in road construction were made. The first steps in railroad building were made even earlier, but so far all have been unsuccessful, chiefly because the railroads could land freight only at their freight platforms and had no road feeders to distribute their tonnage. No railroad can be successful without roads as branches or feeders any more than a tree can grow by its trunk alone without branches or leaves.

"A railroad must have large tonnage, and trunk-line railroads such as proposed for Alaska cannot hope to succeed except as they become arteries of trade supplying large areas. Such areas must extend some distance from the railroad line and terminals, and they can be made tributary thereto only by means of branches. In a highly developed country, the larger of these branches may be small railroads or even small systems, but the last connecting line between the railroad and its customers, the mine, the farm, and the factory, is a wagon or a truck.

"Great natural riches can make a country productive even without the assistance of roads, as Alaska proved before 1906. Since that time the evidence of the value of the few existing roads has been demonstrated, and the necessity of completing the road systems has been made manifest."

WHEAT STABILIZATION SOUGHT IN CANADA
WINNIPEG, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Following the failure of the negotiations to constitute the Canada wheat board, Charles Dunning, Premier of Saskatchewan, proposed an alternative to stabilize wheat marketing. His proposal was the holding of a bankers' conference to devise means whereby the farmer

would be able to hold his wheat until he could obtain satisfactory prices. Prominent bankers when interviewed said they were not averse to holding such a conference, but expressed doubt as to whether its deliberations would solve the problem of prices. The majority considered farmers themselves would lose by withholding the grain from the market, and argued that they should be the last to speculate in this way.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY ALTERS CURRICULUM
MONTREAL, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The study of music is included in the curriculum of the Faculty of Arts at McGill University for the coming session. For a long time it has been urged that the undergraduate should be given opportunity of spending a limited time on musical subjects, not as an extra, but as an integral part of his course.

Students arranging their work when they register in September will also find that the number of hours spent in the lecture room each week has been considerably shortened. The new régime is not introduced to lighten the work of the students, but to give more time for research and reading. In the first year six courses must be taken, English, mathematics and either Latin or Greek being compulsory, the others elective.

If students are entering the second year this autumn they will have to choose three subjects which they will continue to study through the third and fourth years. If they wish to take honors, they must obtain the dean's approval of the course they have chosen and begin work this session.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS BACKS ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE

Third Meeting to Open With Fine Showing in Matter of International Co-operation

This is the second of three articles on the League of Nations by Stanley High, who recently was in Geneva as representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He first gave something of the background of the Third Meeting of the Assembly, which will convene next Monday; today he reviews the outstanding achievements of the League, and tomorrow will consider the chief questions which will be brought before the meeting.

By STANLEY HIGH

When the third assembly of the League of Nations convenes Monday, in Geneva, 51 nations, including more than three-fourths of the world's population and nearly two-thirds of its area, will be represented. Regardless of the achievements of this or previous assemblies it is a significant indication of the progress which has been made in world co-operation that so many governments will consent to join in serious conference on com-

to accept the settlements proposed and the matter was again left for direct negotiation with the League laying down a series of suggestions for consideration in regard to it. The League, since it can only suggest but cannot impose a settlement, thus exhausted every means at its disposal. War was averted and during two years of repeated effort the League had given the two nations concerned every opportunity to reach an agreement, had laid the whole record bare to the world in a way never before possible and had marshalled the public opinion of the world in the interests of peace. Failure finally to bring about a permanent settlement, therefore, must be attributed to the two nations and not to the League of Nations.

The Upper Silesian question furnished a test which many thought would prove the League's undoing. Overwhelmingly German at one end, Polish at the other and hopelessly hybrid where the two races cross, Upper Silesia contains one of the richest coal fields and one of the wealthiest industrial areas in all Europe. The dispute between Poland and Germany over its possession proved too complicated for the Peace Conference at a solution the whole problem was left to the League, by the Allied Supreme Council. However much the adjustment which finally was made may be criticized the fact remains that, as a result of it, order has been restored in what had been a very confused and disturbing section of post-war Europe.

Armed Expedition Held Up

A more recent and a more striking evidence of the activities of the League as mediator is seen in the dispute between Albania and the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats and Slovenes (Jugoslavia). A section of Albania, whose frontiers were only dimly drawn by the Paris Conference, was claimed by Jugoslavia. And without waiting for the arrival of a commission sent out by the League to investigate, the Jugoslav Government—after the manner of bygone days—sent troops to take forcible possession. Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed the League requesting that the Supreme Council take steps to enforce Article XVII in the event that the Serb-Croat-Slovene Government refused to abide by their own obligations as signatories of the Covenant.

Within a week's time the notices were sent out, material arrangements completed, the necessary data brought together and the interested nations assembled around the conference table.

Brought to Terms

With an economic blockade threatened by the other 50 nations, members of the League, the situation took on a different aspect. London bankers became alarmed and Jugoslav exchange fell sharply. A Jugoslav loan, which had been in prospect, was held up. And in spite of the protests of Jugoslavia's representative against the drastic measures suggested, the troops were immediately withdrawn and the frontier as laid down respected.

A passport conference in Paris, where the intricate passport regulations of various European countries were discussed and a plan put in operation which, before long, will end this unfortunate aftermath of the war; a financial conference of 50 nations in Brussels; a trade conference of 40 nations in Barcelona; these and many other international gatherings have been made possible by the League.

Aland Island Trouble Averted

In the employment of the offices of the League in settlement of international problems the Aland Island dispute between Finland and Sweden figures prominently. It involved the control of the Eastern Baltic and was brought to the attention of the League by a disinterested nation, in accordance with a right conferred by the Covenant, and the whole question brought to a satisfactory settlement. But the League did not stop there. The Aland Island case affected all nations having interests in the Baltic. Consequently, the immediate danger of war between Sweden and Finland having been averted, a Ten Power Conference was called at Geneva where the original accord between these two nations was broadened to an international agreement providing for the neutralization and demilitarization of the whole archipelago. Thus speedily did the League of Nations remove permanently the menace of one war-provoking problem.

In the dispute between Poland and Lithuania over the city of Vilna, which the latter nation claimed as its ancient capital, the League, in like manner was called upon when the situation seemed about to bring war. In fact, while negotiations were in progress and the League was conducting its inquiry General Zeligowski, a Polish officer, after the manner of Gabriel d'Annunzio at Fiume took forcible possession of Vilna. Mr. Hymans, Belgian member of the League Council, was appointed as arbitrator, but agreement proved impossible. Finally, after the matter had been laid before the League Council the whole problem was taken into the Assembly.

Here again the two nations refused

League. More important than the immediate problems they help to solve is the fact that a new order of world relationships is being created—an order, based upon a recognition of world interdependence and the consequent necessity of world co-operation.

LONDON BELIEVES FRANCE OBEDIENT

Paris Conference Rumors Affect Foreign Exchange Market

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The foreign exchange market is in suspense pending the decision at the Paris conference, and a rumored conference break-down yesterday caused a downward movement in European exchanges. The denial of this rumor, however, rallied the market, which closed at 6100 to the pound. Reports from Paris and Berlin, however, reveal slight confidence in the Reparations Commission being able to report unanimously, and the French Government is reported by all observers to be quite determined to insist on productive guarantees for a moratorium.

Throughout there has been some confusion here on this point. The authorities here maintain that France's demand for the control of the German state mines and forests could only reasonably be put forward to guarantee deliveries in kind, and these could be guaranteed in some other way, for example by some such method as is outlined in the latest German proposals, the demand for control should fall to the ground.

The French contention, however, apparently has been that control is needed as a guarantee for cash payments.

The impression has gained ground in official quarters here that the Anglo-French cleavage has only been more clearly defined by the diplomatic movement in Paris during the last day or two, although there are still some who pin their hopes on a last moment compromise giving time for the resolving of allied differences and difficulties, pending a later conference at Brussels.

The London Times today publishes extracts from the Wellington-Castle, reagh Liverpool correspondence of Aug. 11 to 17, 1815, and editorially indorses the same policy of moderation toward Germany today in the large interests of Europe, especially of peace, as Wellington and Castle reagh stood for in 1815, when France was the conquered nation and Germany was seeking her permanent ruin.

FORMER CHIEF RABBI MAY BE AMBASSADOR

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence).—The former Turkish Chief Rabbi, Haim Nahum, returned recently to Constantinople after a lengthy sojourn in Europe and the United States. Interviewed as to his future intentions, he stated: "I intend going to Anatolia. You ask me if my journey has any political character. We are all children of this country and we must serve it under all circumstances. If after my arrival in Angora I am entrusted with any mission, I will endeavor to carry it out to the best of my abilities."

There have been announcements that he will be appointed Turkish representative in Washington, and his journey to the Kámalist capital may be taken to be in connection with this forthcoming appointment in the diplomatic service of the Kemalist Government.

PIKE TO BE IMPROVED

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 31.—The grand jury has approved a \$300,000 bond issue for the improvement of two sections of the Monongahela Pike in Washington County. The \$300,000 is part of a \$1,000,000 issue approved by one voters at a special election two years ago.

LEAGUE DELEGATES ASK PLAIN SPEAKING

Increasing Difficulties of Europe to Be Dealt With at the Third Assembly

GENEVA, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Early arriving delegates to the third assembly of the League of Nations bring reports of pessimism throughout Europe, owing to the failure of the Genoa and Hague conferences and the London meeting of the allied premiers. They declare with one accord that the time has come to speak out and call things by their right names and fix the responsibility for the increasing demoralization of Europe.

This promises for next week a lively opening for the Assembly, which will take up first of all a report on the activities of the Council, after which the commissions will be given an opportunity to raise and discuss every question within the competence of the League of Nations and the Council.

Lord Robert Cecil and other delegates declare that the Assembly is competent to discuss and ought to discuss every angle of the economic situation in Europe, including reparations. France, and perhaps Belgium, will plead that the Assembly is incompetent to discuss this question, which is regulated by the treaty, but certain delegates believe that nothing can prevent its discussion as it is so closely related to the economic situation. Some of the delegates seem inclined to turn the discussion of the report of the Council into a series of interpellations as is customary in European parliaments.

During such interpellations the Council would be questioned and asked to explain itself on all shortcomings in the work of the League during the last year. Failure to do anything for Austria would, it is pointed out, particularly furnish material for this kind of debate.

Lord Robert Cecil's plan for regional agreements or continental pacts for mutual guarantees or security and simultaneous reduction of armaments was approved today by the subcommittee which has been considering the armaments question in preparation for the meeting of the assembly to begin next week. Probable adoption of this plan by the full committee is forecast.

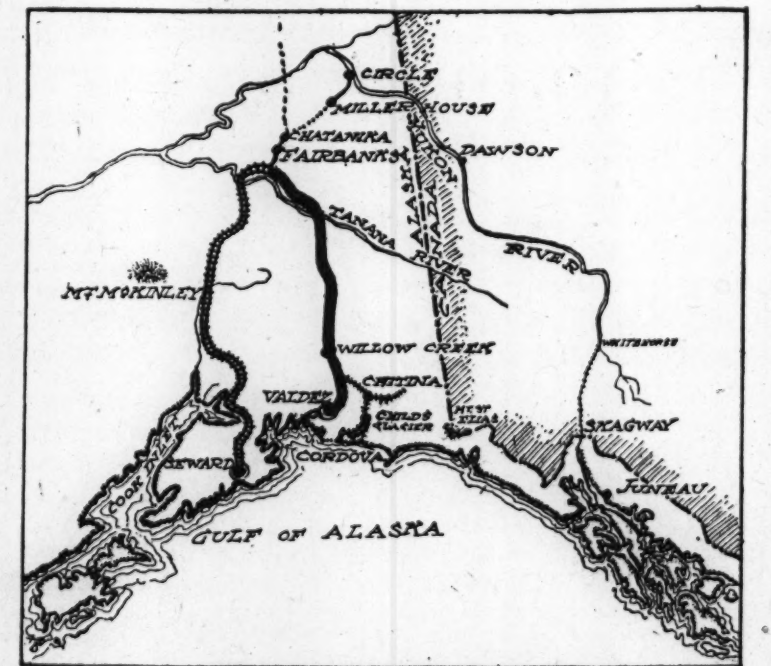
The Council this afternoon will finish its discussion of the status of the holy places in Palestine, after which it is planned to take up the letter from Chancellor Seipel of Austria, appealing for aid, which was referred to the Council by the allied statesmen at their recent conference in London.

New Business

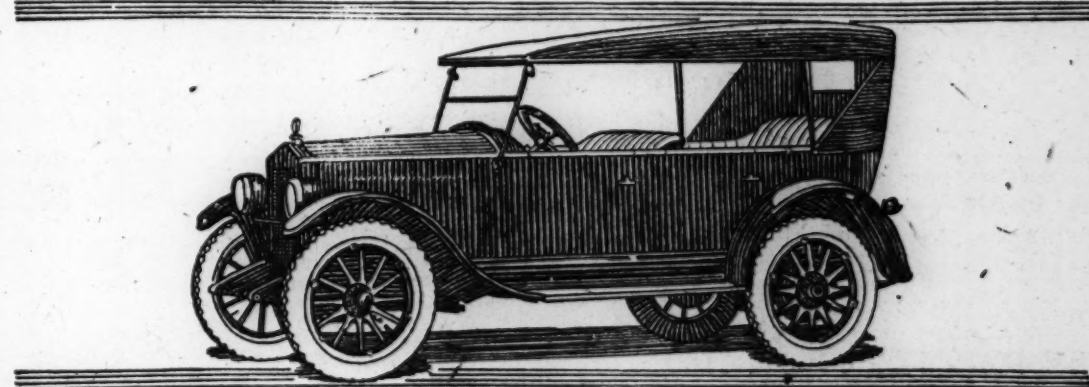
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Map Illustrating the Extent of the Richardson Highway From Valdez to Fairbanks, With Extension Under Way. Also the Railroad From Seward to Fairbanks



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E S S E X

EQUALIZATION PLAN IS APPLIED TO RENT

Protestants to Court Benefit at Cost of Tenants Who Fail to Make Complaint

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—One of the curious angles of the present rent situation in New York City was discussed today by Eugene Van Riper, manager of the Washington Heights office of Wood Dolson & Co., agents.

Mr. Van Riper said many tenants have been paying an unduly high rate of rental to cover the lower rental of tenants in the same building, who took their cases to court. Those tenants who went to court were sustained in their contention that the landlords were asking a rental which would bring more than a lawful return on the amount of money invested in the buildings. The court ruled that such tenants should stay on at a lower price, and landlords immediately raised the rents of the other tenants to make up for the loss.

Some of the tenants who were under the protection of the court are moving out of apartments. In such cases, according to Mr. Van Riper, the landlords immediately are raising the rents above the sum allowed by the court and are giving decreases to the tenants who have been paying higher rents. He said:

No General Raises
Generally speaking, landlords are not raising the rents this October. Two years ago they were taking as much as they possibly could get and the scarcity of apartments was such that they could get almost any price.

In the section of New York north of 125th Street elevator apartments built five years ago should bring an average rental today of \$20 a room. Corner rooms may bring \$22 and rear rooms may bring \$18, or even \$16 on the ground floor. But the average is \$20 a room. In the buildings just completed or under construction the rent should be on the average \$25 a room. However there is no scarcity of apartments this year and in some cases landlords are taking less than this amount.

Mr. Van Riper was asked whether real estate agents anticipate a decline in rents and admitted that it is so. "We think if building continues that rents will go down," he said. "If there are sufficient apartments to meet the demand some landlords must take less rent. In that event the one who comes down soonest will get the tenants. We have to keep our fingers on the pulse of the market."

No Drop Anticipated
Far less frank was the representative of one of the largest real estate firms in the city, an agency handling upward of 200 apartments, in the more fashionable section of the city, with no apartment bringing less than \$1200 a year and from \$3000 to \$7500 being considered "moderate prices."

This representative stated that "people are shopping around now. They are trying to find cheaper rent, but they won't find them and they will sign leases all right by the first of October."

Although it is estimated that there are 75 per cent more vacant apartments in the city this year than there were last and in spite of the indications of a future slump in rent, this firm and others are confident of bringing prospective tenants to meet their terms this October.

The representative of this firm admits that in many instances rents are being raised and says that "the law of supply and demand governs the price." In spite of the fact that most of his buildings carry "for rent" signs for one or more apartments this agent is confident that the influx of people returning to town from the country will fill all the vacancies.

Another agent handling about 75 buildings, in which rents have jumped sometimes as much as 100 per cent in the past few years, declares that he has no small apartments for rent and that the demand for homes will keep the prices up on all of his buildings where the rent is from \$1500 to \$2000 per apartment.

Some of the apartments handled by this agent bring as high as \$60 a room a month. The lowest rental is \$18 per room. The prices will be maintained this October and tenants are being asked for long-term leases to cover a possible decline in rents next year.

BRITISH MILITARY OPINION DISCOUNTS TURKISH OFFENSIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

of the horrors attending the murder of his father, mother, brother and sisters. Two brothers, the remnants of another family had the same story to tell and one of them subsequently succumbed from the effects of fright and exposure.

"The gruesome perversion of this frightfulness is the Government's protestations of innocence. True, the regular Turkish army is held back from actual participation but no responsibility is assumed by the authorities for the abetted crimes of the nation's civilian population. There is little distinction between the business man and the lowest peasant in the representative Turkish village, according to our standards of thinking and conduct. But it is common knowledge that the present murder régime in Anatolia is the characteristic genius of the Turkish Government which arms and encourages the village Turks to do a job which should have been done 50 years ago, namely the extermination of the Christians in Anatolia, and this is the expressed opinion of the Turkish press in Constantinople.

"I want to express a word of appreciation for the singularly effective work of The Christian Science Monitor in focusing world attention on the Anatolian situation. One such article, succinctly and truthfully summarizing the conditions there, I translated into the Greek for reprint in Prota, the leading daily in Constantinople which bears the hopefully prophetic name

meaning 'Morning.' The work of The Christian Science Monitor in arousing public opinion against the Turkish atrocities is gratefully acknowledged by the press and people of Greece and Armenia."

Turks Massacre Christians

SMYRNA, Aug. 31, 9:10 a. m. (By The Associated Press)—The Greek Army in Asia Minor, which has been falling back before the force of the Turkish Nationalist attack along a wide front, was understood this morning to be attempting local counter-attacks, following the arrival of re-enforcements in the battle area.

These isolated counter-drives were soon to be followed by a general counter-offensive on the part of the Greeks, the advice from the front reported.

The civilian Greeks and Armenians in the district invaded by the Turkish Nationalists are following the Greek Army, fearing a massacre. It is reported that Christian refugees caught on the way have been slain by the Turks.

Rumors Discredited

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Aug. 31.—The Greek Ministers of War and of the Interior yesterday left for Smyrna in order to hold a conference with General Hadjilazis, the Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army. The ministers will probably return late today. No credence is placed in the rumors which are current of the approaching attack by the Kemalists on Brusa and Izmir. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from competent sources.

Eski-Shehr Next Objective

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30 (By The Associated Press)—Despite their evacuation of Afium-Karabissar, the Greeks are understood here to have successfully withstood so far the formidable concentric attacks made upon them by the Turkish Nationalist army in Asia Minor. It was in anticipation of this general attack, apparently, that General Hadjilazis, the Greek Commander-in-Chief, evacuated Afium-Karabissar, which the Turks occupied on Sunday. The strongest attack by the Nationalists is anticipated against Eski-Shehr, in the central sector, where the Baghdad Railway is intersected by the branch to Angora.

MR. COX ASKS UNIT TRANSIT SYSTEM

Governor's Letter to Rail Trustees Urges Hyde Park Aid

Establishment of a single transportation area for metropolitan Boston should be consummated as soon as certain economic problems can be solved, says Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, in a letter to the public trustees of the Boston Elevated and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway companies. As an important step in this direction he urges speedy ending of differences between the boards which prevent residents of the Hyde Park district, who now pay a 20-cent fare into the city, from obtaining a single fare.

Hyde Park is the only Boston district not served by the Elevated. The State Board of Public Utilities, by legislative resolve, is authorized to make a valuation of the Eastern Massachusetts property in Hyde Park, with a view to its lease to the Elevated, which is advocated by the Governor. He has recently conferred with the trustees of both systems, but without result, owing to a breach caused by their inability to agree on disposition of the Hyde Park power plant, abandoned by the Eastern Massachusetts.

The Governor also urges the boards to get together and provide some method of giving residents of the cities of Chelsea and Revere benefit of a unified metropolitan transportation system.

CHINESE MINISTER PRESENTS MEDALS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 31.—Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, presented medals won by 25 children of New Bedford public schools in the New Bedford Standard Reading contest at public exercises held in Buttonwood Park here yesterday. With the members of his family and his official party, Dr. Sze was brought to this city on the United States' attack Acushnet from Woods Hole, the summer home of the Minister.

Thousands lined the streets and extended Dr. Sze a welcome at the park, included among whom was a delegation from the Chinese students club at the New Bedford Textile School. The medals are given to those children of foreign parentage who show greatest proficiency in reading an American newspaper. Last year the medals were presented by President Harding at the Plymouth Tercentenary celebration.

WOMEN ARRANGE NONPARTISAN RALLY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31.—Many candidates for state office from both the Republican and Democratic parties will speak here from the same platform on Saturday night at a nonpartisan meeting arranged by the Springfield League of Women Voters. Among those who have accepted invitations from Mrs. Charles M. Field, president of the league, are: J. Weston Allen, candidate for Republican nomination for Governor; John F. Fitzgerald, Peter Sullivan and Joseph B. Ely, candidates for Democratic nomination for Governor; Joseph Walker, candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator; William A. Gaston, John J. Walsh and Sherman L. Whipple, candidates for Democratic nomination for United States Senator. The meeting will be held in the Auditorium, previous to which the league will give a dinner to the candidates at the Noyasset Club.

SETTLEMENT WORK WILL BE DISCUSSED

Benefits of Wider Outlook Are to Be Shown at East Aurora, N. Y., Conference

Every social settlement in the United States will benefit from the exposition at the twelfth conference of the National Federation of Settlements, at East Aurora, N. Y., Sept. 8 to 10 inclusive, of that wider outlook resulting from the first international council of settlements held in London last July. Talks to be made at East Aurora will give a comprehensive outline of the work of the London conference, and will show how its findings can best be adapted to American needs.

This will be made the subject of an address by Dr. John L. Elliott, of New York, president of the American federation, while delegates will give reports. Miss Ellen W. Coolidge, recently appointed foreign secretary with an office in Paris, also is expected to speak, as will Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, chairman of the continuation committee appointed at the international conference. Other members of this committee will be appointed to represent the United States.

Coming together for the intensive consideration of administration and other problems connected with settlement work in the United States, those attending the East Aurora conference will have opportunity to contemplate the contribution of American settlements to education, as worked out by the music departments which furnish one of the most amazing developments in American education from the standpoint of the settlement.

In the last few years, 10 or 15 music schools, on the order of conservatories, have come into being. They are of good type, fine atmosphere and on a sounder basis than many colleges, being self-supporting. It is found significant that in New York articles of incorporation have been taken out for the head of education and not philanthropy.

Talks on the new music department of the federation will be given by Max Schoen of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Janet C. Schenck of New York City, who is making a study of settlement music schools and music departments, and others.

Intensive consideration will be given to problems of administration. Frederick J. Soule of Norfolk House, Boston, will lead the discussion of this subject. An address on the philosophy of settlement work will be given by Robert A. Woods of South End House, Boston.

Organized work for boys as a check on crime and as a means of providing desirable workers for industry and commerce and assuring a worthy citizenship for the future will occupy an important place on the program.

MASTER REJECTS KEEFE CLAIM FOR RETURN OF LIQUOR

Denial of the claims of Cornelius Keefe, Boston hotel man and former liquor dealer, to the return of \$250,000 worth of liquor seized in his hotel on Dartmouth Street more than six months ago by prohibition agents, because a failure to produce certain witnesses at the hearing pointed to his guilt under the Volstead Act, is the finding of Arthur D. Hill, appointed master in the case by the United States District Court. This was the latest seizure made in Massachusetts of liquor legally stored, having been bought prior to enactment of national prohibition.

Mr. Keefe's entire stock was seized on order of James P. Roberts, chief of the prohibition enforcement forces in Massachusetts, on a search warrant issued on grounds of an alleged sale made by a Keefe employee to a Government informer, William A. Hayes, United States Commissioner of Boston, quashed the warrant, which he had issued, on the technical grounds that the evidence of sale was not conclusive, and refused to admit any evidence gained by virtue of it.

He asserted that because the employee who furnished the liquor had gone for it through a door which led to a place at that time unknown to the informer, though it was subsequently learned that it led directly to the cellar in which the liquor was stored, he found that the confiscated liquor should be returned.

For this action the commissioner was severely criticized by prohibition leaders. He, however, had no power to enforce his finding, and as Mr. Roberts showed no tendency to return the liquor, Mr. Keefe took the case to court.

MR. HULTMAN MAKING SURVEY OF ALL FUELS

In connection with his attempt to obtain an accurate survey of all the supplies of the various kinds of fuel on hand in Massachusetts, Eugene C. Hultman, State Fuel Administrator, has asked all local most superintendents and forest wardens to report the amount of cordwood which would be available in their localities on Sept. 1. Another questionnaire was sent out to gas companies, asking the amount of coke produced in August, the amount on hand for Sept. 1, the percentage available for domestic use, and the wholesale and retail scale of prices.

Mr. Hultman says that many people have signified an intention of using wood as fuel during the fall months, conserving coal and relieving the situation. He hopes to gather together a complete and accurate summing up of the situation with regard to the substitutes which may be pressed into service in place of the domestic anthracite coal.

NABANT BANS BOXING

NABANT, Mass., Aug. 28.—Citizens of Nabant have refused to accept an article of a warrant presented at a special town meeting which sought to legalize boxing matches in the town. There was some controversy over the proposed law, and it is said that representatives of several women's organizations secured defeat of the measure.

WORLD'S DEEPEST WELL HOPE NATURAL GAS CO. MARTHA GOFF, 4190.



The Six Men Who Drove the Well

Earth's Crust Is Relatively Thick in West Virginia

RECORDS made in drilling the deepest well in the world on the Goff farm, eight miles northeast of Clarksburg, in northern West Virginia, show that if the work should be extended to a depth of 10 miles, a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, or the boiling point, would be reached. This well is now nearly 8000 feet deep. At a depth of 7000 feet the temperature was found to be 152 degrees Fahrenheit. The rate of increase at that depth was about one degree for every 50 feet of depth. This shows, however, that the outer crust of the earth is relatively cool in this West Virginia region, for in many other regions the temperature increases at the rate of one degree in a vertical distance as little as 25 feet, and that within a few hundred feet of the surface. At a depth of one mile, or 5280 feet, in the Goff well the temperature was registered at 126 degrees, increasing to 140 degrees at a depth of 6000 feet. Then for a few hundred feet the tempera-

ture fell slightly, due to the cooling effect of natural gas flows that were struck, the expansion of the gas taking up heat.

When a depth of 7386 feet was reached the work was suddenly called to a halt—the steel cable had parted over 5000 feet down, thus leaving the drilling tools and 2000 feet of cable in the hole. Much time was spent in fishing for the broken cable and tools. In fact, one of the greatest difficulties in drilling this remarkable well has been to find a cable of the right strength and quality, some of them having parted with only a few hours' use.

The Goff well is near the center of the great Appalachian coal-field basin or trough, and is being drilled in search of deeper oil sands than have yet been reached in this part of the basin. The sand upon which most hope is based is the "Clinton" sand, a formation of the Silurian age, which is prolific of gas and oil across central Ohio from Cleveland nearly to the Ohio River.

FARMERS' MARKET SYSTEM ASSAILED

Losing Its Usefulness in New York, Growers Declare

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—"The farmers' markets in the City of New York are run under the most contemptible system in the country—reeking in graft, cheap politics and coercion—a vicious, parasitic condition, controlled by speculators for the benefit of speculators," says the current issue of the American Agriculturist.

Simultaneously, the New York Market Growers Association declares that farmers in this vicinity are ceasing to come to the markets here because they have to pay tribute to grafters and politicians, and they are annoyed by the insanitary conditions of the markets.

Speculators are given the best places in the market, farmers say, and self-appointed officials who stand in with Tammany collect nightly tolls for performing services which should be the duty of officials of the city.

The market association, the growers' association declares, has ignored their repeated requests to meet with them and discuss improvements in the market system. The farmers have to pay \$1 a night to get places reserved and are then compelled to pay \$2.50 a night to men called carriers who help them unload. The farmer has to pay 25 cents to have his produce brought to his motor radiator from some nearby restaurant, in spite of the fact that the city hydrants are right around the market. Also has to pay \$1 a night for a man to watch his produce. About \$14,000 a year is collected from the farmers at one market in this way. That sum would pay for six policemen to be on duty to see that the produce was not stolen.

"The farmers are getting disgusted," said Morris L. Ernst, counsel for the growers' association. "The City of New York ought to conduct markets as they do in Detroit, which would draw in more and more farmers. Instead, more and more farmers are leaving the local market."

TEMPLE'S CLOSE MEETING

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28 (Special)—The Supreme Council, Templars of Honor and Temperance, closed its three days' sessions here yesterday.

These officers were elected for a term of two years: Supreme Templar, William J. Rawlings, New Britain, Conn.; supreme Vice-Templar, S. E. Logan, St. John, N. B.; supreme recorder, John Sloan, New Britain, Conn.; supreme recorder emeritus, the Rev. C. S. Woodruff, D.D., of Allendale, N. J.; supreme treasurer, William L. Condit, Hoboken, N. J.; supreme chaplain, William J. Leight, Hingham, Mass.; supreme usher, Fred W. Peak, Somerville, Mass.; supreme guardian, E. C. Healey, Wickford, R. I.; supreme conductor, William B. Roberts, St. John, N. B.

LYNN SHOE WAGE CUT ORDERED

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 29.—A wage reduction pending from 9 to 11 per cent, to be effective tomorrow, for lasting machine operators employed in Lynn shoe factories was announced today by the Mayor's arbitration committee which has been reading wages in the various departments. This completes the readjustment with the exception of the women stitchers and the packing room workers. Employers and representatives of the United Shoe Workers of America are represented on the arbitration board.

ATTRACTIVE LEASES ARE USED AS BAIT

Chicago Furniture Dealers Develop Novel Scheme for Sale of Apartment Equipment

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Schemes by which attractive leases are used to bait tenants to see and buy furniture in apartments here were disclosed by the City Council Committee on High Costs and High Rents today.

Second-hand furniture dealers fit up apartments and attract tenants to inspect them by such advertisements in the local papers as this:

"Fifty-five dollars a month takes my \$80 modern apartment for balance of my lease. Am leaving city. Must sacrifice my furniture, which must be sold, etc."

The furnishings are declared to be an exceptional bargain by the clerk of the second-hand furniture dealer, who represents himself as the owner of the apartment. He usually represents that he is compelled to leave the city on short notice and therefore is sacrificing everything. The tenant knows that the rental is a bargain and is led to believe that a similar sacrifice is being made on the furnishings. Investigation shows that the prices on the furnishings usually is sufficiently high to net the second-hand dealer a nice profit.

Instances were found where no lease accompanied the offer to sell household goods. Prospects for furniture buy in a lump this way believing that they are getting a bargain. They haul their purchases away so the second-hand dealer's clerk supposedly can make his departure from the city. The city expert said that before the purchaser has been gone from the apartment very long another load from the downtown store is delivered to the apartment and more purchasers sought. The advertisements are allowed to run continuously.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

OCEAN PARK, Me., Aug. 30.—Carl E. Milliken of Augusta and at one time Governor of the State, was elected president of the New England Baptist Conference at the annual meeting here yesterday. Plans for the purchase of 30 acres of land and the erection of buildings to cost \$15,000, as outlined by the Rev. F. F. Peterson of Boston, were approved.

Other officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, Dr. Hugh A. Heath, Boston; Dr. I. B. Mower, Waterville, Me.; Dr. A. L. Coates, Hartford; the Rev. William Reed, Providence; the Rev. E. H. Jenks, Concord, N. H.; the Rev. W. A. Davidson, Montpelier, Vt.; secretary, the Rev. G. R. Hamlin, Waterville; treasurer, William A. Davis, Haverhill, Mass.; dean, the Rev. F. F. Peterson, Boston; trustees for three years, the Rev. G. H. Hamlin, Waterville; the Rev. William G. Toward, Bennington, Vt.; Miss Florence I. Browne, Providence; auditors, Ezra Phillips, West Somerville, Mass., and Burton H. Winslow, Sack, Me.

Registration this year at the School of Methods was \$40, a gain of 50 per cent over last year.

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ITALIAN SETTLERS ACHIEVE BIG SUCCESS IN QUEENSLAND

Italian Immigration Commissioner Visits Australia to Study
Labor Conditions—Helping the Sugar Industry

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—The many pronouncements of Australian politicians, and the numerous statements published from time to time, all over the world, concerning the attractions of Australia, have not escaped the enterprising Italian in search of new fields for his energies. His friends who have migrated to Queensland to help to develop the sugar industry, have written glowing accounts of their success, with the natural result that there has been a considerable influx of Italians into the Commonwealth in the last year or so, and there is every indication that if it is considered desirable the number may be maintained. The Italian Government has sent a representative to Australia charged with certain duties regarding the immigration of Italians.

Dr. Giovanni dell'Oro, Inspector of the Italian Commissariat-General of Emigration, has just arrived in Melbourne on his interesting mission. On his arrival he was seen by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Dr. dell'Oro plunged into his theme with enthusiasm, beginning by observing that no matter in what part of the world Italians may reside, the Government took an interest in their welfare, and closely followed their activities. "I have heard a lot of your 'white Australia' talk," he continued, "and I respect your policy, but before anything else I must proclaim that Italians are a white, and not a yellow race, and it surprises me considerably when I read that Italians are 'menacing the White Australia policy.' It is not that we object so much to being coupled with Orientals, for Italy is a liberal country, but we are a white race. There are so few non-British in Australia that possibly a section of the community regards all foreigners as colored."

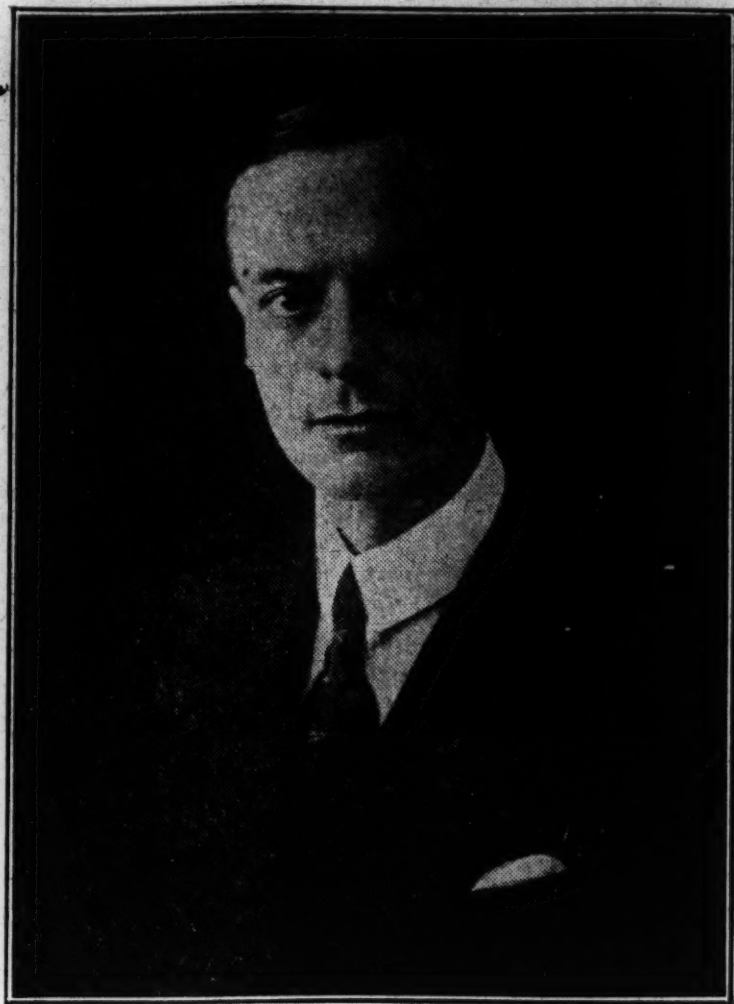
Dr. dell'Oro mentioned that the Italian Government was interested in the Australian immigration policy, and he already recognized that there were hundreds and thousands of miles of territory awaiting development. He had tried to understand Australia's aims in regard to peopling her lands, and realized that the Commonwealth were desirous of obtaining British immigrants. He had also noticed that 96 per cent of the population of Australia were either British or of British descent. "Do not think," he continued, "that I have come to urge Italian immigration. I have come, among other things, to study the labor market closely, and the position of my fellow countrymen, in order that the Commissariat-General of Emigration at Rome will be able to advise intending emigrants, and protect their interests."

Dr. dell'Oro said that his countrymen were prepared to come to Australia if they were wanted, but it was of no use their coming out if there was no work available, as they might then become a source of trouble. "I have noticed," he continued, "that Italian emigration to Australia is spoken of. This is really an exaggeration, for in all the six states of the Commonwealth there are only 12,000 Italians, whereas there are many millions abroad. In the city of New York there are over half a million, and in Brazil there are well over two millions, and even in Massachusetts their number exceeds a quarter of a million. The Italian makes a useful immigrant. Only the best are allowed to go, and they are good workers and they do not arrive penniless."

Dr. dell'Oro was aware that there were about 5000 Italians in Queensland in the sugar cane industry, and that some of them owned farms. He intended to see them at work, and was not going to confine his energies to visiting Queensland, but intended to visit the miners and wood cutters in Western Australia. In fact he meant to make a thorough study of the movement.

Dr. dell'Oro said that Italy was examining the emigratic problem in all its ramifications, his organization having been in existence some 20 years. "We have permanent inspectors in Canada, the United States, France, and in other parts of the world, and it is possible that a permanent emigration branch will be established in Australia if there are no obstacles in the way, and if I am able to send an encouraging report to Italy."

The Government representative was already of the opinion that Australia offered many attractions to Italians, but he was firm in declaring that they did not wish to enter Australia unless they were really wanted, and were made welcome. "Remember," he said, "Australia is a long way from Europe, and it appears farther to my countrymen than it does to an Englishman. The Australian climate appeals to Italians, and if there is work to do, they will do it, and do it well. I am watching to see if Australia is really going to adopt a continuous immigration policy. I know she wants to develop her lovely lands, but I have yet to see if she really wants foreign assistance to augment her numbers. It is a wonderful country, but it strikes a European as being very empty. I am sure thousands of British would come if they only knew what you had to offer, and of course many Europeans, too, would be thankful to leave their own countries today, but this is a matter for the Australian Government, and I would rather not say anything that could in any way have, or be interpreted as having, political significance."



Dr. dell'Oro
Italian Government Representative, Who Is Traveling in Australia in Connection With the Immigration of His Countrymen

News of Freemasonry

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 4
IN RECENT years, a determined effort has been made on more than one occasion by a section of the Labor Party to inhibit any of its members, who happen to be Freemasons, from holding any official position in the party, even as branch secretary, treasurer, or committeeman. The recent attempt to enforce this restriction came shortly after a special appeal to all who earned their livelihood by labor, whether mental or physical, and were in sympathy with its aims, to become members of the Labor Party; indeed, many of all ranks, bishops, clergymen, lawyers, authors, journalists and others, some of whom also are Freemasons, have taken this step.

It is difficult to fathom the reason for this opposition, even on the part of a minor section of Laborites. The idea underlying Freemasonry throughout all its ceremonies is work, from which none is exempt. It has a connection with, or descent from, the medieval building corporations. A lodge, when it is in session, is described technically as being at work, or at labor. The master works, the wardens work, the craftsmen work, and even the candidate seeking initiation, works. Light, labor, and harmony, are three words which occur in Masonic ritual more frequently than any others. They are the correlatives of wisdom, strength, and beauty, which are the three great allegorical supports of Freemasonry. Without wisdom, all is darkness; strength is necessary for labor; and where could there be beauty without harmony, by and in which it exists and consists?

It surely cannot be possible that the objection to Freemasonry on the part of a small minority of the Labor Party, as two ballots have proved the objectors to be, arises from the fact that the craft is in opposition to lawlessness and autocracy, and requires from each of its members an obligation that he shall patiently submit to the duly constituted civil authority, and obey and

support the laws of the country in which he lives. Inside the lodge, the political opinions and the religious bias of members are dormant and there is nothing in Freemasonry to clash with the political views of Radical, Liberal, Conservative, or Coalitionist. There is nothing even to interfere with the views of Socialist or Republican who, outside the lodge, is content to work in a pacific manner for the realization of his ideal and who regards the monarch as a symbol of the government of the country. No master of a lodge, any more than the sovereign of the country, can be an autocrat. His acts are circumscribed, and he can only rule the lodge through its own reason and consent. Freemasonry is not a secret society, if that be the objection, beyond the fact that, like many other bodies, such as the Peace Conference at Versailles and the business meetings of churches and chapels, it conducts its affairs behind closed doors. Its secrets are useful to its own members, but are of no use to anyone outside. It has no mundane aims, but exists primarily for the promotion of brotherly love, relief, and truth.

Throughout its history, Freemasonry in the United Kingdom has declined in any circumstances to have anything whatever to do with any political matters, whether national or international, or to take part in any Masonic congress or convention if any of the constituent factors were not bound by a like rule. It is not opposed to any religious system. It has a religious element, but it is not, nor does it claim to be, a religion. Its lodges, places, and times of meetings can be ascertained without difficulty by anybody, while its rulers and leading members are known to all the world, and the names of members, so far as friends and personal acquaintances are concerned, can easily be ascertained. Its efforts on behalf of the poor and distressed of its own flock, as well as its handsome contributions to non-Masonic funds and charities, are widely known and admired.

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INDIAN LANDLORDS REMAIN UNYIELDING

Conference Ignores Charges of
Tenants—Extension of Governor's Term Urged

CALCUTTA, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—The landlords of the United Provinces have been holding a meeting at Lucknow. They are most conservative, far more so than their counterparts at home. Both in Bengal and in the United Provinces they have been denounced in the Provincial Councils as reactionary to the last degree. No doubt there was considerable exaggeration in the accusation made during the passage into law last autumn of the Puidh Rent Bill and in the statements recently made in Bengal.

There was however an extremely ideal substitution of truth in the charges, and the proceedings at the present conference will not change the feeling. One leading Raja instead of in any way referring to the grievances of the tenants was far more keen on paying compliments to Sir Harcourt Butler, the Governor of the United Provinces, who, he said, "and the engineered agitation kept his head cool and without impairing the integrity of his mind and the sacred pledges and promises of the crown had succeeded in securing very valuable concessions from the taluqdars for the tenantry of Oudh."

Considerable concessions certainly were secured but on the main point of hereditary rights of succession for a good tenant the landowners were absolutely unyielding. The speaker called for Sir Harcourt Butler's term of office to be extended to the full period of Governorship; expressed apprehension at the coming settlement operations and urged the deletion of provisions in the District Boards Bill at present before the United Provinces Legislative Council which imposed additional taxation and encroached on the proprietary rights of the Taluqdars and Zamindars.

It was interesting to note that the

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orator called for a permanent settlement in the United Provinces. The famous Permanent Settlement took place in Bengal about a century ago, and in modern times when governments are spruiling every nook and cranny to see if fresh sources of revenue can be discovered has proved very profitable to the landowners and unprofitable to the State.

Among the arguments advanced in favor of the retention of Sir Harcourt, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, and against the moderate plea that the appointment contrary to the usual practice should be filled from home were these: "Are we still going to cling to the old idea that a governor recruited in England is always to be preferred to a governor selected from the Civil Service? Is it a fact, as our friends believe, that further instalments of Curzon (the famous Viceroy) Pentlands and Amptill (former governors of Madras), cannot be sent out? What assurance can they give us against being saddled with people of this sort? What landholders are most concerned about in any governor is not whether he comes out from England or is trained here, but whether he is a personality capable of catching the popular imagination, and whether he has a genuine regard for the interests of the country."

It is easy to realize that Sir Harcourt has the reputation of being friendly to the landholders. A woman Raneer declared that if no progress was made in the matter of women's education during the Governorship by one who was a well-known educationist, it was not likely to come during any other Governorship, and therefore Sir Harcourt Butler should be retained.

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WINNIPEG WANTS POWER TO IMPOSE CITY INCOME TAX

WINNIPEG, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Steps have been taken by the City Council of Winnipeg to obtain authority at the next session of the Manitoba Legislature to impose an income tax upon citizens. By this action, the city hopes to forestall the Provincial Government, should a dispute arise as to which of the two governments shall levy such a tax.

Such an eventually last year resulted in the abandonment of the proposal by both parties, after considerable waste of time, both in the Legislature and in City Council meetings. The city's proposal provides for the collection of a personal income tax, from which, however, will be reduced all realty taxes paid by the persons assessed. But should the income tax be larger in amount than the sum of the property taxes, then the income tax is payable.

In recent years, the city went to the trouble of preparing a charter change, giving it power to collect an income tax, and among other things, expert advice was sought from the University of Wisconsin. The Legislature, however, refused the city the desired power.

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AMERICA PLANNING ECONOMIC MISSION TO VISIT RUSSIA

Administration Emphatic in Its Stand That Commission Would Be Technical, Not Political

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The United States Government has had under consideration for some time, the sending of an economic mission to Russia, but, as it entailed careful diplomatic steps, no public statement was issued until the comments of Leonid Krassin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade and Commerce, in Moscow, made it imperative for this Government to issue an official statement. The following was given out at the State Department here yesterday afternoon:

The American Ambassador at Berlin has made inquiries with regard to the attitude of the Soviet authorities should this Government consider sending to Russia in the future an export technical commission to study and report on the economic situation there. There has been no question at any time of sending any commission to Russia, other than an economic commission of experts to investigate and report.

Overtures were made. It was learned here, at an informal luncheon in Berlin, attended by Alanson B. Hough, American Ambassador to Germany, Leonid Krassin and Georgi Tchitcherine, Soviet Minister of Foreign Relations.

Emphasis was laid by the Administration officials today on the fact that the commission proposed would be strictly technical experts, and that the mission would in no sense be political.

Carrying Out Policy

It was pointed out that the Administration merely is following out the policy outlined by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in his reply to the Genoa and Hague conferences. In the first of these Mr. Hughes said the American Government is anxious to do all in its power to promote the welfare of the Russian people and "views with the most eager and friendly interests every step taken toward the restoration of economic conditions which will permit Russia to regain her productive power, but these conditions, in the view of the Government, cannot be secured until adequate action is taken on the part of those chiefly responsible for Russia's present economic disorder."

The reply to the invitation to The Hague was even more pointed. The Hague Conference seemed to be merely a continuation of the Genoa Conference, Mr. Hughes said.

The inescapable and ultimate question would appear to be the restoration of productivity in Russia, the essential conditions of which are still to be secured and must in the nature of things be provided within a reasonable time.

He then stated that the United States was willing to join in an inquiry by experts to determine exactly what the economic condition of Russia is. He said:

While this Government has believed that these conditions are reasonably clear, it has always been ready to join with the Governments extending the present invitation in arranging for an inquiry by experts into the economic situation in Russia and the necessary remedies. Such an inquiry would appropriately deal with the economic prerequisites of that restoration of production in Russia without which there would appear to be lacking any sound basis for credits.

By sending an economic commission into Russia the United States Government not only would be able to obtain first hand information as to conditions there, but it also would be able to obtain accurate reports on the alleged parceling out of concessions in Russia to foreign individuals and corporations.

This Government has felt no little concern about the recurring reports of vast concessions granted to British, French, and German financial groups. While The Hague conference was in session the State Department, through the American Minister at The Hague, made known the policy of the United States with respect to concessions in Russia, declaring that this Government would not countenance any arrangements by its citizens with the Soviet authorities "that would jeopardize or prejudice the vested rights of the citizens of other countries in Russia, and that the United States has complete confidence that the other governments concerned will adhere to the same policy." In his Genoa reply Mr. Hughes said:

It is also the view of this Government—and it trusts that this view is shared by the governments who have called the conference—that, while awaiting the establishment of the essential bases of productivity in Russia, nothing should be done looking to the obtaining of economic concessions in Russia which would impair the just opportunities of the others, but that the resources of the Russian people should be free from any artificial restriction, and that the economic opportunity in their interest, as well as in the interest of all the powers should be preserved.

Notwithstanding this declaration, reports have continued of great oil, agricultural and other concessions granted by the Soviet authorities to foreigners. In some instances these reports have been denied, but in many cases the denials have not been conclusive. The proposed economic commission would enable this Government to learn the facts of this situation.

In addition, there is much information which the State Department would like to have respecting the condition of properties formerly held in Russia by American individuals and corporations. These properties, it is said, run well into the millions. So far as is known, however, no complete list of them is in existence and little or nothing of a definite character is known of their condition today.

STUDYING CHINA'S FINANCE
PEKING, July 27 (Special Correspondence).—The inaugural meeting of the National Commission for the Study of Financial Problems took place recently at this place. The technical experts met and decided that the scope of investigation should be divided into four divisions, each expert to choose two of them. These four divisions cover all subjects connected with China's finance.

EVERY SHIP CARRIES TO FRANCE MORE TOURISTS FROM AMERICA

Some Are Merely Sight-Seers but Many Come to Study Post-War Problems of Trade and Industry

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Each day ships disgorge their freight of American visitors to the continent. They come in "battalions." And this is the outstanding feature of this unprecedented flow from the United States. Paris has seen the Good Will Delegation—a party of 87 American women; a group of American students from 23 states; 64 American student girls from the Wooster University; and France is now hailing the American Legion delegation.

The Legion was officially received at the Gare Saint-Lazare in Paris. It was a hearty welcome which awaited those whose pilgrimage is chiefly for the strengthening of the friendship between France and America. For the first time since the war they will visit the battlefields where they fought. It is not their sole object; they want to study the conditions of the people of France and the grave problems which face the country they helped to defend.

Their first act when they reached Paris was to place a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. They were there received by General Berdoulat, Military Governor of Paris, and by several delegations of various associations of combatants. Capt. John J. Wicker paid homage to the Unknown Soldier in a short address, full of emotion.

Reciprocal Amity Expressed

The members of the delegation were guests of the French Government at a luncheon presided over by M. Maginot, War Minister. Speeches were exchanged expressing the reciprocal amity which links the two republics. The delegation of American students has extended its tour beyond France. Its members have visited several European countries, not merely as a pleasant journey but above all with the express purpose of discovering a way out of the unhappy conditions of the war-stricken countries. Their voyage included, besides France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Belgium. They also went twice to England and visited Switzerland and Holland.

Coming back to Paris, the Good Will Delegation attended several receptions. It is in their honor that for

the first time since the days of Louis XIV, a banquet was held on the splendid terrace of the Chateau de Versailles. This was given by the Bienvenue Française was extended to the students of the American Conservatoire de Fontainebleau and to the Belgian Amicitie Française. Charles Reibel, Minister of the Devastated Regions, presided.

He recalled that it was from Versailles that Rochambeau and his army, after Lafayette, went to fight for the United States' independence. And it was at Versailles, too, that in 1918, the United States met France and her allies for the treaty which was to bring peace. After the dinner, the gorgeous spectacle of playing fountains lighted by colored bengal lights was offered to the delegates. In the middle of the lake, a stage was set on a large and graceful dancery, displayed dances of Louis XIV and Louis XV in costumes of the period. The Marseillaise and the American anthem were sung and played and cries of Vive la France were uttered by the numerous guests.

Girl Students On Holiday

The party of girl students from the Wooster University are here holiday-making. They have visited France, Switzerland, Italy, and have flown over to England. That was one of the great experiences of their trip, as they had never been in aeroplanes before. It was also the first time that such a large party started from Le Bourget. They numbered 64 and eight aeroplanes awaited them. Owing to bad weather, two of the aeroplanes could not start before late in the afternoon. The trippers had thus the still more thrilling experience of traveling in darkness, landing by night-flying illuminations, after having passed over London with its myriads of twinkling eyes.

Apart from these various "battalions," many of the visitors are bankers and business men who not merely come for the pleasure of a trip on the continent but for the much graver purpose of studying conditions in France and elsewhere. Let us hope that some tangible results will emerge from these multiple "studies" and that Europe will be rescued from her dangerously unsettled state.

GOOD WILL URGED TO UNIFY WORLD

Industrial Manifesto Bears Prominent British Names

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 31.—In various important and interesting ways strong efforts are being put forward quietly to organize the constructive influences in world society to offset that organization of deleterious and destructive forces which have been a feature of world affairs during the last few years.

One of the most interesting of these constructive efforts has taken shape in a manifesto just issued by the Industrial League and Council vigorously urging the supreme necessity of good will among men in industrial as well as in political spheres.

David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, was one of the first signatories of this manifesto, and the list includes representatives of Labor and Capital, members of Parliament and many others, among the names being those of George Barnes, Lady Astor, Sir L. Worthington Evans, War Minister, Lords Robert and Hugh Cecil, Havelock Wilson, the seamen's leader, Joynson Hicks, Philip Lloyd Graeme, Secretary for Overseas Trade, Viscount Burnham Neville.

The manifesto opens with the statement that "All thinking men and women agree that the world is in desperate need of good will, that co-operation is a vital necessity if we are to gain a world of peace, prosperity, and happiness."

For this purpose, it is emphasized that a recognition of individual responsibility is necessary. "We forget that the state is no more than the aggregate of individuals giving allegiance to some form of government. There can be no war where individuals are united in the pursuit of peace."

Good will among men, it adds, is the only thing that can save civilization, but this good will is not and cannot be limited to statesmen and their military advisers. The real ruler of the world today is commerce, and it is only the worker who can build up what the soldier has destroyed. To secure the necessary good will, the manifesto adds that every class, employer and employed alike, must admit the theory of personal responsibility, and must endeavor to fulfill his obligations.

In conclusion the manifesto says "we can all afford the effort to forget the past and make an endeavor to mould the future for the common good. Not until we achieve unity at home can we hope to achieve unity abroad. Not until all classes of the community recognize not only their rights, but also their obligations, shall we achieve unity at home."

ONTARIO HOTELS SURVEYED

TORONTO, Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The Special Hotels Committee of the Ontario Legislature appointed to formulate ideas and opinions on Ontario's commercial and summer resort hotel accommodation, has left here for a tour of northern Ontario. It is expected to finish its provincial tour and take in the Head of the Lakes and Sault Ste. Marie about the end of September. It will present its report early in November.

ELECTRICAL MEN MEET

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 30.—Sixty delegates were present when the fifth annual convention of the Automotive Electric Association opened here yesterday afternoon. A. D. T. Libby, of Newark, N. J., president of the association, opened the session. A business meeting was held last night. The convention will continue for three days.

BRITAIN EXPLAINS HER GOLD EXPORT

Part Will Go for Interest on War Debt Owed America

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Recent heavy gold shipments from Great Britain to the United States are explained in an official dispatch to the Department of Commerce today to have been made by the British Government in connection with the dollar requirements of that Government, but more particularly to meet the approaching interest payment on the British debt to the United States.

The next interest payment from Great Britain on account of her war loans is due Oct. 15, the amount being \$15,000,000, while on Nov. 15 approximately \$35,000,000 is due. No interest has been paid by the British Government on the rising \$5,000,000,000 of war loans, but it is now apparent that payments will begin Oct. 15 next. The question as to how the deferred interest will be liquidated will be one of the matters to be decided during the funding negotiations to begin next month.

Records of the Department of Commerce show that during July, gold imports totaled \$43,000,000, of which some \$38,000,000 was from Great Britain. A communication received by the Commerce Department today from Robert P. Skinner, American consul-general at London, confirms previous reports that the British Government had been withdrawing gold from its reserves for shipments to America.

Mr. Skinner reports that the question was raised in the House of Commons as to why the metallic reserve against the currency note issue had been reduced and whether it was the British Government to replace the whole of the gold in the currency note reserve by Bank of England notes.

The reply as reported officially and given on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in part as follows: Gold has been withdrawn from the reserve for the purposes of shipment to the United States of America in connection with the dollar requirements of the Government, more particularly the approaching interest payment on the British debt to the United States. There is no present intention to replace the whole of the gold in the currency note reserve by Bank of England notes.

SHIPBUILDING SHOWS DECLINE IN SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Aug. 11 (Special Correspondence).—During July, 13 vessels were turned out in Scottish shipyards with an aggregate tonnage of 40,211, compared with 18 vessels of 38,778 tons in July, 1921.

This tonnage increase was due largely to the inclusion among the Clyde launches of a passenger liner of 15,000 tons. For seven months this year there was a total production of 38 vessels, of 220,484 tons, whereas last year the output was 172 vessels and a tonnage of 313,357. The decrease of 92,873 was shared in by the Clyde, the Forth and the Dee districts, and on the Clyde alone there was a decrease of 58 ships and 64,794 tons. According to some business men, there is a good prospect of increased employment. A boom in the construction of motor boats is expected in the west of Scotland. The tonnage for the first seven months of the year is the lowest, excluding the war years, since 1909.

STATE HEALTH PLAN AROUSES PROTEST

Advocates of Medical Freedom Seek to Guard Missouri's New Constitution

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Vigorous state-wide opposition is developing among persons who believe in medical freedom, against the adoption of Proposal 192 in the new state constitution, providing, in effect, the basis for a system of "state medicine" and the possibility of exclusive or compulsory medication and mode of treatment, favored by members of the Committee on Public Health and Welfare in the State Constitutional Convention now in session at Jefferson City.

Amendments to safeguard the rights of the individual from unrestricted medical legislation were defeated in committee and either the original amendments or substitutes will be offered again for consideration on the floor of the convention.

Proposal Considered Too Sweeping

Proposal 192 would write into the State's organic law the following clause: "The General Assembly (the State's legislative body) shall provide means for safeguarding and promotion of the public health and welfare." Proponents of medical freedom consider this proposal as it stands objectionable because it would authorize and it could be construed to require the legislature greatly to extend the health activities of the State beyond what is usual in other states and would authorize or might be construed to require the Legislature to institute a compulsory system of medicine.

One proposed amendment, No. 99, has been rejected by the committee by a vote of 7 to 1, and the following substitute C offered by J. G. Rowell of Kansas City, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Missouri, has been submitted to eliminate the objectionable implications of compulsion contained in the original proposal. "The General Assembly shall provide means for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health and welfare, but no form of medication or mode of treatment shall be adopted exclusively or made compulsory. Nothing in this section shall be construed as interfering with the observance of the sanitary and quarantine rules and regulations of this State."

Remonstrants File Objections

The committee has not yet acted on the substitute and letters from every section of the State urging its embodiment in Proposal 192 are expected to effect a modification of it acceptable to those who believe in medical freedom. Approximately 500 persons have remonstrated by letter against the unlimited power clause proposed by the committee. In addition, the officers of organizations having a total membership of about 4000 persons, expressed disapproval of delegating such broad and indefinite powers to the Legislature.

Another proposal, No. 104, would provide that "the General Assembly of this State shall pass no act that will make it unlawful for non-professional nurses, or persons not holding state licenses as nurses, to care for the sick and receive compensation for such services." The committee rejected this proposal by a vote of 7 to 1.

Proposal 192 without amendments has the active support of the Missouri Medical Association, which from its general offices in St. Louis is sending out broadcast appeals for its support. It is not denied that the clause bestows almost unlimited power on the Legislature not only to deal with all questions of the health of citizens, but even to permit or forbid the private practice of any and all branches of medicine or healing in any form. Committee members supporting the clause declare that it goes little further than the present Constitution, but many others are asserting that it authorizes "state medicine."

Profession Aroused by Legislation

The medical profession's attitude is intensified because of two experiences in the recent Legislature. One was the passage of a law which was vetoed by the Governor forbidding the State Board of Health to deny licenses for the practice of medicine to applicants merely on the basis of their graduation from an approved medical school. The medical profession had, through its control of the State Board of Health, limited the granting of licenses to the graduates of a few schools.

Another act provided for the state license of chiropractors. The medical profession succeeded in obtaining a veto of this act.

The committee on Public Health and Welfare which has been actively co-operating with the medical associations of the State has for its chairman Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of St. Louis, who long has been identified with state and national campaigns for increased federal and state legislation on public health. Others on the committee are: John H. Lucas of Osceola, C. H. McClure and Wallace Crossley of Warrensburg, Mrs. M. E. Morrow of West Plains, James O. Allison of New London, Dr. Alonzo Tubbs of Owensville and J. B. Daniel of Piedmont.

BOSTON ICE DEALERS TO REDUCE PRICES

Reduction in the price of ice to both the wholesale and retail trade is announced by dealers in Boston and adjacent suburbs, to take effect on Sept. 4.

In midsummer, when the demand for ice was greater, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, began an investigation of the prices charged for ice throughout the State. As a result of the information secured, Mr. Hultman suggested to about 35 dealers that they refigure their costs and see whether a reduction is possible. With the approach of fall several of them have discovered that a price cut is feasible, and Mr. Hultman states that he will make a later announcement concerning the companies which have been "unwilling or unable to make any reductions in the retail price of ice."



Photograph by Keystone View Co., New York

Sir John Bradbury

British Representative on the Reparations Commission, Whose Proposals Have Been a Conspicuous Feature of Its Deliberations

ALLIED COMMISSION REACHES SOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

should Herr Wirth persist in this policy and be forced to resign because of it, no other government could be found which would adopt a policy of acceptance.

The situation is extremely kaleidoscopic, and no one is willing to hazard a guess as to the outcome. The consensus, however, is that the next few days are big with possibilities. If no compromise can be reached—and this is what Germany is striving for—if France stands firm and Germany yields, as some believe she will, it is thought in these two countries that such another similar crisis is bound to come and be not far distant.

France acts independently of Britain. Franco-German hatred will loom greater, and equally important, the whole political and economic balance of Europe will be upset.

A diplomatic representative of one of the greatest world powers told the correspondent that he had too much faith in the common sense of the British and German people and statesmen to believe that they would allow such a thing eventually to occur; that, realizing the extreme gravity of the situation and what it meant to the world, he believed the statesmen would find some way to reconcile the divergent views; that he could not believe any government in Europe would take the responsibility of independent action against Germany at this time. Such a move, he asserted, would raise a cloud on the horizon at first no bigger than a man's hand, perhaps, but which might grow with the rapidity of a tropical storm cloud, and envelop the world. The best thought here holds a similar view and asserts that this is the time to compromise, to put aside the thought of revenge, hatred and fear, and to work all together to rebuild that which the forces of evil destroyed during the four years war.

It is authoritatively stated that the Reichsbank refused to turn over gold to the Reparations Commission.

HOME "PIECE WORK" TO BE RESTRICTED IN PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 31.—Every home in Pennsylvania where "piece work" is finished or handled in any way will be affected through the enforcement of the industrial home work law.

THIS OLD FASHIONED WEDDING RING

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Genuine Orange Blossom Design
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REAGAN, KIPP CO.
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S. H. COUCH CO. INC.
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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Half Price Days
In the Half-Yearly Furniture Sale
Whatever in all the great stock of the Half-Yearly Sale is considered an odd piece or suite will be cleared away during the balance of the week at HALF PRICE.
Thursday Begins the Half-Price Selling. Continuing Through Saturday of This Week

MAKE THE

Third National Bank
YOUR BANK
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

AMERICA SEEKS PAY FOR RHINE ARMY

Question of Withdrawal Again Raised—France Is Said to Be Indifferent

PARIS, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—The American Government, through a channel quite apart from the American Embassy in Paris, has reopened its inquiry as to the propriety of keeping American troops on the Rhine.

The present attitude of the French Government is said to be one of indifference, while the German Government has expressed a desire that the American garrison continue, being likely, the Germans believe, to exercise a calming influence on the Belgian, French and British forces of occupation.

One reason for the American attitude, it is understood, is the fact that nothing has been paid by Germany for the maintenance of the army, the bill for which amounts to \$270,000,000, less certain sums, estimated at \$40,000,000, consisting of requisitions made by the American military authorities on the German Government.

The principal item of the requisitions is one of bank-notes for the payment of those American soldiers who desire to have the equivalent of their dollar pay in marks and for other disbursements in this form of currency.

The Reichsbank sends any quantity of notes requested and enters the amount on its books as an offset to the sums due on the costs of the army of occupation. The notes come in symmetrical packages fresh from the printer.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN TORONTO

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence).—For the forty-fourth consecutive year the Canadian National Exhibition opened its gates recently. The grounds, which cover an area of 264 acres, are contained 80 buildings, all of a permanent nature, with an exhibit space of 1,250,000 square feet, have been thronged with people. Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, speaking at the exhibition, dealt briefly with world conditions, pointing out there was much dissension and strife amid which it was hard to discern self-sacrifice or broad disinterested patriotism.

In the turmoil we were apt to forget that no business interest in the world is bigger than the foundation on which it is built, he said. "The law of give and take is a law of nature, and a law of life. To so aim in business that peace and contentment will prevail throughout the land, are sure and certain conditions of prosperity."

INSURANCE HEADS TO HOLD CONVENTION

The fifty-third national convention of insurance commissioners will be held Sept. 5-8 at Swampscott, Mass., with headquarters at the New Ocean House.

Since the United States Supreme Court ruled that insurance is not interstate, and that, therefore, the Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to regulate, the meeting of the commissioners is considered by insurance men a governing body, having jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to insurance, including rate making. The program is in charge of Clarence W. Hobbs, Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner.

To Visiting Craftsmen

ALL those in attendance at the Graphic Arts Exhibition are cordially invited to call at the booth of The Christian Science Monitor, No. 726, Department F.

THERE they may inspect a display of books and periodicals which represents the work of the Printing Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

PRINTING Craftsmen are also invited to visit The Christian Science Publishing House, at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets. Guides will be provided, to take them through, so that they may see the various mechanical departments in operation.

The Monitor's Information Department at the Publishing House is at the service of Convention visitors.

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STABILIZATION NEED OF EUROPE'S MONEY

Mr. Gibbons Says That Common Sense Must Prevail Over the Unwise Policies

This is the forty-second of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons on the situation in Europe and Asia Minor. In this article, Gibbons tells of his experiences with the various money values in Europe and explains that a stabilization of currency must precede reconstruction.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph.D.

PRAGUE, June 28.—I figure out that when I reach Paris I shall have used, during my three months of travel for the Monitor, 15 different currencies—American, English, French, Italian, Greek, Egyptian (on the steamer from Athens to Smyrna), Turkish, Georgian, Russian, Bulgarian, Serbian, Hungarian, Austrian, Swiss, Czechoslovak, Polish, and German. I have used these currencies before, and found them not at all difficult to think in. For one must think in terms of money in order to be able to spend it properly, especially in hotels and cabs and tips! In the old days a ruble was half a dollar, a mark and a shilling a quarter, a crown and a franc and the other Balkan moneys 20 cents, a piaster five cents. Each of these moneys was quickly translated into any other, because you could come pretty near the transvaluation by using the common denominator five. But on this trip the hardest thing I have had to contend with is to get used to the radically different values of money—in terms of dollars and of other European currencies—and to spend and to tip accordingly. From Vienna last week I wrote about how the money suddenly changed from one day to another in value. That kind of experience you have each time you cross one of the many frontiers. In one country you must give a 1000 note for a tip, and be considered mean; and a few hours later on the same train if you give a 100 note of the new currency entered you have overtopped.

It was hard to adjust myself here to getting 50 crowns for the dollar when I was getting 16,000 in Vienna last week—and the two currencies were equal three years ago! In Belgrade I got 65 or 70 crowns for the dollar, and then in Budapest 900. In Poland they give 4000 or 5000 marks to the dollar, and in Germany 300.

Financiers and Not Idealists

Czechoslovak money is by far the best of all the successor states, and is an indication of the healthy finances of the country, and of confidence in the future as well. I have had the privilege today of talking over the financial problem with two ministers of finance, the one who organized the finances of the new state, and his successor, Mr. Novak, who is in office at the present time. I found these two gentlemen experienced financiers and not idealists. Neither of them said to me, "You see how much better our money is than that of our neighbors. This is due to a wise policy, and I'll tell you how we did it. And see how it proves the belief of the world in our durability and rich promise as an independent country!" No, neither of these hard-headed gentlemen wanted to pat himself on his country on the back. On the contrary, they both spoke right away of the necessity of some form of international control for the finances of all the European states, making no exception of their own. "We Europeans are headed straight for disaster, if our exchanges are not soon stabilized, and one country will pull down the others. We are all in the same boat, and must take a broad comprehensive European viewpoint of the alarming situation."

In a small way Czechoslovakia is feeling the same pinch that the United States and Great Britain feel from having a currency of high intrinsic value, whose lack of depreciation turns out to be a calamity rather than a blessing. But it is less serious than our plight, the Czechoslovak export trade for, while the Czechoslovaks have a hard time selling to Austrians, Hungarians, Poles and Germans, their money is worth so much less than the money of Switzerland, Great Britain and the United States that they are able to do business on advantageous terms with these countries. The crockery trade was never so good.

Reconstruction of Europe

The Czechoslovak bankers believe, however, that a Europe-wide stabilization of exchanges is the sine qua non of economic rehabilitation, and that it is going to prove exceedingly difficult to talk reconstruction of Europe and to hope reasonably for a return to normal life throughout the European continent until some method is found of doing away with the existing absurd inequalities in the moneys of the European countries and their disastrous fluctuations. And Germany must lead the way. The great step towards stabilization will come when the German Government revalues the mark at from 2 to 4 pfennigs, 4 pfennigs being the upper limit. Is the German Government—the present one or any that might be formed—strong enough to take so radical a measure? And yet it must be taken. The other states cannot do anything until Germany does. If Germany cannot do it for herself, there must be an international control of her finances, extended afterward to those of the other states.

Common sense must prevail over the unwise policies, internally and internationally, of statesmen. The alternative is ruin. A world-wide financial panic, accompanied by revolutions in some countries, may be necessary to teach statesmen that they cannot defy the laws of economics. The Czechoslovaks are in a pretty good state. But I know from talking with those who know that while the Czechoslovaks are rightly proud of their own achievements they realize how dependent they are upon the rest of Europe, and for that reason they are not unduly optimistic.



Horning Ferry

Photograph © Photocrom Company, Ltd., London

Three Short Motor Tours Over East Anglia's Excellent Roads

EAST ANGLIA has charms so numerous and varied that it cannot fail to appeal in some degree to almost every taste. In certain aspects it is a paradise for the motorist, who can dismiss from his mind any lingering anxiety about roads or accommodation. Almost all East Anglian roads are good, many are as perfect as roads can be made, and there are few hills that call for a change of gear. Everywhere the motorist is in touch with towns offering ample provision for his needs, and those of his car.

In one corner East Anglia is the broad, open fen country, where land and sky and cloud appear to mingle in one expansive outbreathing of nature's loveliness, that delights us. Elsewhere it is the peaceful flower-decked lanes, and the quiet hamlets with their quaint cottages and inns. Now we are charmed with the sunset light touching broad sheets of water, and painting the fringe of reeds in changing colors. A brown sail seems to be moving swiftly over the still meadows, or impelling an unseen boat through narrow village streets.

Smocked Boatmen and Windmills

A group of boatmen roll by in their brown smocks—boatmen like no other folk anywhere in Britain. Windmills fling long lazy arms into the mist—windmills one after another over the flat marsh land, or windmills solitary amid the corn. Wherever the land rises ever so little, there appears the ruin of a castle, an abbey, or ancient church to remind us of earlier centuries. Old inns in the towns and the quieter hostleries in the village recall coaching days, and boast their fame on the pages of Dickens. Frequently the landscape reminds us of Constable pictures. We cease to wonder why so many great artists, novelists, and poets have found inspiration in this delightful corner of England.

East Anglia is so near to London as to be almost in the London district. Tourists from the north could pick up this itinerary at King's Lynn, returning either from London or Colchester through Cambridge and Ely. From the Midlands, the tour could be taken up from Cambridge, returning by London and Oxford. If it is desired to miss London, an interesting return would be by Ipswich, Stowmarket, Dury, St. Edmunds, Newmarket and Cambridge.

Through Cambridge to Cromer

Section 1. Through Cambridge to Cromer: London, Barnet, Hatfield, Stevenage, Baldock, Royston, Cambridge, Ely, Downham Market, King's Lynn, Fakenham, Cromer (150 miles). The route follows the Great North Road as far as Baldock. The direct London to Cambridge road emerges at present by such a narrow and traffic-congested course that the motorist will save time by following in its earlier stages the broader highway that leads eventually to Edinburgh. Once clear of Barnet, the highway soon develops its speedy undulating character with wide views to Baldock. Here the route leaves the North Road and branches right for Royston, an interesting little town where many roads converge. Our present route bears left to Cambridge. Cambridge is decidedly a town at which the traveler calls a halt. Whatever else is overlooked, King's Chapel and the "Barns" should not be missed, for these are among the rarest delights the traveler in East Anglia will experience.

Leaving Cambridge by Milton Road, the tourist is soon within the shadow of the great Ely Cathedral, 16 miles northeastward. Even if he has been able to drag himself away from Cambridge early in the day, there are many old buildings in Ely that will detain him. It will be an advantage to see the fen country between Ely and King's Lynn when the sun is reaching the west, for then it is seen in its most attractive light. King's Lynn, for its ruins and ancient buildings, calls for a brief respite from the road, and Sandringham, King George's Norfolk home, is within easy distance. Cromer, where this section

of the route ends, is in many respects, perhaps, one of the most picturesque and pleasing seaside resorts on this coast.

Rivers and Broadlands of Norfolk

Section 2. The Rivers and Broadlands of Norfolk: Cromer, North Walsham, Cottesbush, Norwich, Wroxham, Horning, Potter Heigham, Ormesby, Caister, Great Yarmouth, Gorleston, Fritton, Somerleyton, Blundeston, Oulton, Beccles, Bungay, Lowestoft (100 miles).

This section of the route covers many of the chief rivers and broads of Norfolk, but it should be said at once that, although picturesque peeps can be caught from the road, the broads can be seen at their best only from the water. Boats of all kinds can be hired at Wroxham and Potter Heigham Bridge. North Walsham is famed for having provided Nelson with part of his education. Cottesbush, where the route crosses the river Bure, provides delightful Broadland scenery. Norwich, with its wonderful cathedral dating back to the eleventh century, its castle and museum, ancient halls, and many other interesting buildings to which the guidebooks direct, will call for a lengthy halt. Amid its many other objects of interest the town contains a George Borrow museum, while Mousehold Heath is quite rare.

Striking northeast the route now crosses the Bure again at Wroxham Bridge where there is usually a merry picture of Broadland life. The route then traverses winding lanes for a few miles, across the river Ant at Ludham Bridge to Potter Heigham. At the bridge there is another busy Broadland scene. Hickling Broad, Heigham Broad, and Horsey Mere are close at hand.

Soon the road crosses between Ormesby and Rollesby Broad, the former on the left and the latter on the right as we drive toward Caister. Caister Castle (fifteenth century) is rather more than one mile to the right of the village.

Yarmouth, Not Totally Changed Great Yarmouth, although much modernized and cleaned up of recent years still answers in some respects to the description in "David Copperfield." The sea and town are now less "mixed up, like toast and water," but something of the odors of pitch

From Lowestoft to London

Section 3. The Lowestoft to London road: Main route—Lowestoft, Saxmundham, Woodbridge, Ipswich, Colchester, Braintree, Dunmow, Ongar, Abridge, Chigwell, Woodford, Walthamstow, Tottenham, Finsbury Park, (for North London)—Regent's Park (for West London)—122 miles. Detours—Aldeburgh (from Saxmundham 14 miles) Felixstowe, (from Ipswich) 22 miles.

Saxmundham and its neighbor Aldeburgh are associated with the poet

Be Friends With Your Money

It's hard to understand the attitude of people toward money. They seem continually anxious to do to part with it. Never a dollar stays with them long enough to get acquainted.

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BOSTON

and fish remain. It is not necessary to agree with Peggoty that Yarmouth is "on the whole the finest place in the universe" in order to understand the local patriotism that inspired the remark.

The route now leads out of Yarmouth by Gorleston, from which lovers of the ancient and venerable will probably elect to make the three-mile detour to Burgh Castle, a Roman fortification of considerable extent, and believed to have occupied its present somewhat desolate headland for nearly 2000 years.

The road leads by Fritton Lake to the banks of the Waveney. The picturesque village of Somerleyton provides a fine example of the art of the thatcher. A turn in the road brings the tourist into Blundeston, the "Blunderstone" of "David Copperfield."

Passing the signposts to Lowestoft, the route makes direct for Oulton Broad, another busy center. Beccles is a very picturesque old town with a church that commands a fine view of the Waveney Valley in which the route now lies. The poet George Crabbe was married here and received part of his education at Bungay, the next town on the route. Bungay is as crammed with interest and charm as a small town could well be. High on a knoll behind the King's Head Hotel are the ivy grown ruins of a tenth century castle. Quaint little inns and ancient dwelling houses lend picturesque and old-world charm to its streets. The Waveney here follows a winding course out toward Ditchingham, the home of Rider Haggard. The return to Lowestoft—where this section ends—can be made on the northern bank of the river as far as Beccles.

From Lowestoft to London

Section 3. The Lowestoft to London road: Main route—Lowestoft, Saxmundham, Woodbridge, Ipswich, Colchester, Braintree, Dunmow, Ongar, Abridge, Chigwell, Woodford, Walthamstow, Tottenham, Finsbury Park, (for North London)—Regent's Park (for West London)—122 miles. Detours—Aldeburgh (from Saxmundham 14 miles) Felixstowe, (from Ipswich) 22 miles.

Saxmundham and its neighbor Aldeburgh are associated with the poet

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THIRD INTERNATIONAL IS LOSING ITS INFLUENCE OUTSIDE RUSSIA

Karlsbad and Hamburg Labor Conferences Likely to Mean Still Greater Breach With Moscow Communists

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The new working alliance between the Majority and Independent Socialists in Germany, followed as it was almost immediately by a joint conference of the executives of the Second International, the Vienna Socialist Union, and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, almost certainly will react definitely on the whole International Labor and Socialist movement, and will influence deeply the two European conferences which are to be held late this summer under the auspices of the Vienna Union and the Second International, respectively.

The great question for these two bodies is whether or not they shall attempt to form once more a united body, running on a non-revolutionary program, and leaving the Moscow International to pursue its own course. The Second International already has decided that it will seek no further parleys with Moscow. The Vienna Union hitherto has not been so definite in its attitude, but it is significant that when the German Independent Socialists, who are affiliated with Vienna, first showed an inclination toward union with the Majority Party, the leaders of the Third International strove hard but vainly to prevent any rapprochement.

Viewed Reunion With Favor

The inference is that the Vienna Union looked on the reunion with favor, and the fact that it agreed to discuss with the Second International and the Federation of Trade Unions the possibility of common action on various questions, and particularly on the anti-militarist campaign, suggests definitely that Vienna has moved away from Moscow since the breakdown of the "unity front" conferences in Berlin. Certainly the influence of the British Independent Labor Party, which is affiliated with Vienna, has been exerted in this direction.

The bearing of all this on the two conferences referred to above is plain. The Vienna Union conference is to be held at Karlsbad, in Czechoslovakia on Sept. 16, and the Second International Assembly is fixed for Hamburg on Oct. 1. Both will be fully representative of all the parties affiliated with the respective bodies, and the object of both will be to consider how best a real unity of the Labor movement can be brought about.

The Second International certainly will reaffirm its decisions at the recent London Conference, to the effect that this unity can be secured only by leaving Moscow alone except to combat its disruptive influences outside Russia. The Vienna Union conference will have to decide whether it can accept this point of view, and if the apparent meaning of its recent tentative action is confirmed, it will decide for co-operation with the Second International. In that event, a delegation probably would go to Hamburg to arrange details of the new pact.

Would Become Historic

The Hamburg conference then would become historic. It would manifest internationally the rising wave of anti-Communist feeling which recently has swept over the principal industrial countries of Europe, and which has produced the huge adverse vote in England against Communist affiliation, and the decision of the German transport workers and other Labor bodies to exclude Communists from their ranks.

A reunion between the two political internationals undoubtedly would be followed by pourparlers for a close

working arrangement with the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which is seeking all the political co-operation it can obtain in its anti-militarist campaign.

It is difficult to believe that against such a newly-constituted and compact alliance of the vast majority of European workers, as represented in their various national organizations, the Moscow propagandists could regain the ground they have lost rapidly during the past year. It is indeed conceivable that, faced by this new combination of forces outside Russia, indicating the impossibility of realizing the world revolution program, and by the steady return to capitalist conditions in Russia itself, the Moscow organization either will modify its policy or lose influence in its own country.

These possibilities indicate the significance and importance of the decisions to be made in the Karlsbad and Hamburg conferences.

COAL FROM WALES IN SLIGHT DEMAND

Toronto Dealers Are Said to Have Refused Supply Offered

TORONTO, Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence).—That Toronto coal dealers are influencing people not to buy Welsh coal by assuring them that there will be plenty of anthracite coming to Toronto before the winter was the statement of J. Sanderson of the Europe and Asia Trading Company, who arrived here yesterday. His company supplies the bulk of coal to the Far Eastern coaling stations, and these stations are well stocked, the company has a surplus on hand.

"We could supply the needs of a large city, and have at present over 100,000 tons ready for shipment," C. Reid, stated Mr. Sanderson. "Toronto coal dealers, however, are not interested in Welsh coal, although we still have many mines in Wales which are idle and thousands of miners who would be glad of a chance to work."

"I am going to Pennsylvania to judge the situation for myself, and if I find that there is likely to be a shortage, I shall appoint agents in Toronto," he added.

Mr. Sanderson spoke of the "coal boom" in the United Kingdom. He estimated that 1,000,000 tons would have to be shipped to the United States before Aug. 31. It is practically certain, he said, that the United Kingdom will hold the coal monopoly of the world for some time to come, since Germany is unable to meet her coal delivery contracts under the reparations terms with France.

According to Mr. Sanderson, there is no other direction in which the world can look for its coal supply but to the United Kingdom.

FRANCO-CHINA BANK REFORMED

PEKING, July 27 (Special Correspondence).—An agreement has been signed between the Chinese Government and the French Legation whereby a French company will manage the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. There will be a managing committee in Peking. Special control by the Chinese Government is provided for, and the Chinese Government will retain the third share in the company which it had in the bank. The capital of the company will be 10,000,000 francs, and the company will take eight per cent of the profits during its management.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

New Draperies and Upholsteries

THE new fabrics make one long for a house which justifies redecoration and for a deep purse as a collaborator.

Cretones, particularly the foreign ones, have become masterpieces of design, many of them originated by artists who sign them and whose names are known in the trade. "The best of them all," said the buyer of upholstery for a large department store, pausing in his measured exhibition of one gorgeous example after another, at a tutored design in blue-greens and yellows "is Dumas, the Frenchman."

The color of this cretonne by Dumas was gay and arresting, but the artist had gone more than harmonious odd tones; he had composed his pattern as a good painter composes the groups on his canvas. The two yellow, parrot-like birds which were the main theme of the arrangement sat on two sinuous branches; they were rhythmic and interesting in every contour and splendidly opposed to each other. Over them hung a cave, dripping with greenish stalactites.

The other cretonnes were more conventional. The set, medallion-like designs dear to the French, alternated with more tangled patterns from British designers. Usually the ground was almost completely covered, but occasionally a cooler drapery appeared showing delicate tracery of line and small figures, particularly little birds, at regular intervals.

Cretones to Fit Each Room

As the buyer turned one panel after another back over the exhibition board, one realized how definitely types of rooms, styles of furniture had been in the minds of the designers. Architectural periods, furniture periods had each of them its affinities in the display. Carved oaks and walnuts, polished mahogany and rosewood, painted woods and the heterogeneous combinations of all styles which too often are considered "homey," each could rouse a kindred feeling among the designs and feel sure of accentuating its own character by the choice made of hangings.

a more sumptuous appearance through the addition of silk stripes.

Of course, one pays for these things, for linen and hand-blocking and silk stripes; and, as a matter of fact, the cotton, roller-printed cretonnes are quite lovely enough for anyone and although less durable are, perhaps, as permanent as housekeepers in this restless generation care to have their upholstery. The colors are not entirely sun-fast in either case and must be protected in a bright window by a lining. They are, however, fast to soap.

Filets and Fishnet

French handmade filet, hand filled with patterns in long thick stitches, are the curtain and bedspread materials de luxe. They are imitated, and very poorly so, in a machine filet, machine filled. A compromise, however, and an attractive one, is effected by hand embroidery or darning on a machine-made foundation, either filet or fishnet. These a woman with a fair sense of design may do without a pattern, merely improvising the masses of filling as she proceeds. A beautiful elaboration of the idea is found at embroidery departments. Stamped designs, usually of large flower groups, are basted under the fishnet and cut away after the embroidery is completed. The work is usually done in delicate colored heavy wools and with long stitches laid in several layers over one another, so as to give an embossed effect. Such a spread would cost in materials well over \$20.

Candlewick work has been associated with the mountain women of the southern states, but this season it is popular with needle-women everywhere and is a lovely addition to one's repertoire of handwork. It is applied to unbleached cotton both in white and in colors, for bedspreads and curtains. Double threads of so-called candlewicking, a cotton stuff which comes in skeins, showing several colors, are used to form rather long darning stitches along a design stamped directly on the cotton and indicating by dots the length of the stitches. When the darning is completed, each stitch is cut in the middle on the right side. The spread or drapery is then placed in warm water, wrung slightly by hand and opened up fully and hung evenly to dry. When nearly dry, it is shaken vigorously, which produces a tufted look in the cut stitches, which may be evened by trimming as a final touch of perfection. Instead of ironing, which would ruin the appearance, the thing is brushed on the back with a stiff brush.

Knitted Suits to Be in Vogue

LONDON, England. A KNITTED dress is shown in the accompanying illustration, made in fawn wool, trimmed with an Egyptian design in brown and red. The feature of the frock is the combination of wool and silk knitting—the motifs of the design being carried out in silk, of which the groundwork is fawn silk.

As one considers the use to which a dress of this kind may be put, one naturally considers the chilly days later on, when it will be worn under a coat, and for which purpose it has been mainly adapted. It will be noticed that a section of embroidery appears at the side and again on the sleeves. This has been arranged so as to do away with unnecessary bulkiness, for it is in such places that an all-wool dress is apt to give the wearer a clumsy appearance; and, as the embroidery is carried out in silk, it gives a pretty effect. Then, further to lighten the appearance, circular motifs have been introduced, carried out in color in the Egyptian design. The neck is finished off with a few rows of knitting in brown and red silk.

Other costumes of this nature consist of jumper and skirt, the former in plain wool, and the skirt is worked with a pattern design in a contrasting shade, or with a stripe or check effect. One such dress was carried out in brown and dull red, the skirt being worked in an octagonal design. Another style of costume is a coat and skirt similar to the knitted ones that made their debut in the spring, and which became so popular in London.

Easy Touches Modernize Old Dresses

What fashion calls the "new silhouette" is, at first glance, so different from our hang-over clothes that we are depressed. It is wonderful, however, how much can be done with panels and belts to modernize a costume. Silks, the various crepes, or lace can be combined charmingly with the original material to drape below the hem, giving the length and irregularity now in vogue. The length of the dress itself, in many cases, can be increased by removing the elastic at the belt, allowing the line of the waist to sink. Then an up-to-the-moment touch may be added by a thick (shall we say, clumsy?) girldie plaited from several strips of the panel stuff and fastened in front with a conspicuous buckle, below which the ends, falling loose of the plaiting for their final three inches, descend almost or quite to the ground.

A lace tunic draped over an old dress will create a new and modish costume. The Greek line, that is, the unbroken drapery from shoulder to hem characteristic of the present fashion, may be achieved by the lace garment.

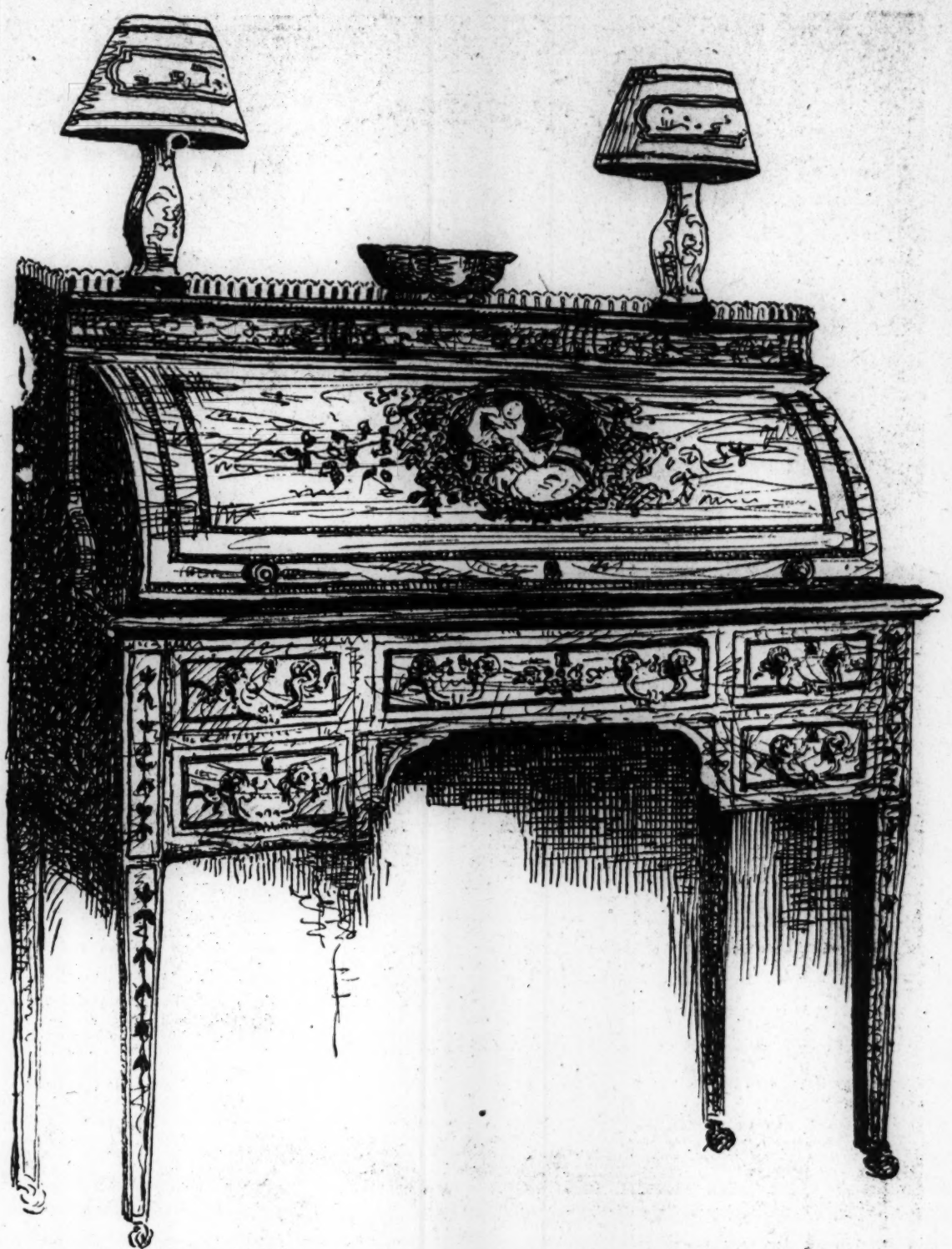
Gloves

The gantlet glove is still in evidence. The gantlet is often quite flaring and into it may be inserted a gore in a contrasting shade of kid or fabric. A rather wide strap around the wrist, snapping below the palm of the hand, is a new feature. In fiber gloves, the cuffs frequently are embroidered and sometimes turned back to show a silk lining.

don that they replaced to a large extent the "tailored" coat and skirt. There is a slight variation in the style of the coat, which is a little shorter and without a belt. A pretty model was seen in a blue and mole-gray, the coat being edged with a few rows of gray silk knitting. Worn with a mole-gray hat, it would make a charming ensemble.

Still another style of coat, for wearing with white sports clothes, is in the nature of an elaborate cardigan. These coats are made of brushed wool and are to be had in a variety of brilliant shades, and correspond in use to duvety coats. The smartest of these models have no belts, being finished with a cabochon fastening, or are buttoned up the front with small wool buttons. Others have a trimming composed of looped wool.

At the moment, both in Paris and in London, brown is the color that predominates for the country.



A Fine Copy of a Desk Executed by Robert Adam

Furnishing a Room in the Mood of Robert Adam

MANY of the finest American houses, built and furnished at the time when the country was winning independence or tasting its new liberties, were done under the influence of the Adam style, which was then dominating England.

Robert Adam was the most distinguished of four brothers who established an architectural firm in London and did a larger business for 50 years than did any other firm of builders in Great Britain. The taste of Robert completely dominated the world of applied arts. His love of harmony was such that, after building a house,

he chose also to decorate it and make its furnishings, so that from roof to rug, from mantel to toms, from door to chair, couch and table, it should speak one language.

That language was classical. Louis XVI had come to the throne of France and the "crooked" styles of Louis XV had been supplanted by the ideas expressed in the houses of Pompeii and Herculaneum, then newly revealed. Their rectangular schemes, their delicacy of outline and color, and the motives of their ornamentation diverted Europe from the paths of her most recent traditions.

Adam Studies Italian Art

Robert Adam as a young architect naturally went to Italy. After studying the public buildings, he became restless to know more about the private dwellings of which many glowing accounts survive in literature, but few solid walls. In quest of such studies, he went to Dalmatia and there made elaborate surveys, plans, and restorations of the ruined Palace of Diocletian, at Spalato.

He returned to London more than ever in tune with the period—a classicist, and influenced to the end of his life by the styles of the Palace of Diocletian. Yet so original a genius was he that, under his touch, old forms stalked abroad with new vitality.

Moreover, an Englishman of the late eighteenth century necessarily worked with mediums and was called on to solve problems to which Greece and Rome had been strangers. Satinwood was just coming into Europe from India and Ceylon, and the elegance and distinctness of this wood at once made their appeal to Adam. Already Chippendale had revealed the glories of smooth surfaces of mahogany, banishing the carver and the gilder and just as he, through his mastery of mahogany, had identified himself with this beautiful wood, so Adam made satinwood peculiarly his, inventing for it methods of decoration never before applied to furniture in the same manner. So precious and lovely a medium was worthy of the most recondite adornment and he inlaid his surfaces with exotic woods and drew upon the favorite painters of the day for panels, medallions and other decorations. Pergolesi, Cipriani, Zucchi, Angelica Kauffmann, Greuze all lavished their talents on his creations.

The Desk in the Illustration

Our illustration shows an exceedingly fine copy of a desk, executed by Adam. The medallion in the center, in the case of the original, was a painting by Greuze which has been exquisitely copied. Greuze was known for his firm and brilliant play of line, his fresh tones and the delicacy of his conceptions.

The desk, which is on exhibition at an interior decorating studio in New York City, would make a delightful keynote for the furnishing of a drawing room, reception room or boudoir. To carry the Adam feeling into every detail of the apartment could not fail to be an entertaining and educational labor. With an Adam starting point, no inconsistencies would be tolerable, for they would offend against the artistic theory to which he devoted his life. Few original pieces of Adam furni-

ture are to be found and those sell at prices prohibitive even to the ordinarily well-to-do, but many copies are to be had. However, consistency does not call for copies, only for pieces expressive of the Adam temperament. From studies of drawings and museum collections, one may become so saturated with the mood of this designer that one could hardly err in the choice of companion pieces.

First of all one would need to consider the fireplace, which must be of only medium size and framed with white marble. Many original Adam mantels are on the market. They show low carvings of classical themes, cupids' heads, urns, wreaths, rosettes and honeysuckle vines.

Appropriate Colors and Tints

The mantel and perhaps the doors should be the only large white surfaces. Otherwise the paint and calcimine ought to be tinted in pale greens, yellows and thin reds. Tinted rather than papered walls are harmonious with the classical style. The chairs should be thin and delicate, with low backs and legs either slim and tapering or cornucopia-shaped, they should have no underframing. Little or no upholstery should enrich the arms, but very fine and backs, particularly a cane seat, circular caning, is permissible. A couch such as the one on which Madame Recamier has descended, recumbent, to fame would smile congenially upon the desk and over it might hang a mirror adorned with composition ornaments or wedgwood medallions, and flanked by bracket candle holders such as were known as girandoles. A painted chest, displaying urns and a goddess would be an authentic note. The tables should be slim and spindly, accessories rather than furnishings.

One cannot, of course, carry out the furnishing in satinwood. To do so would be both expensive and excessive. Miss Ethel A. Reeve, an interior decorator, told the writer that painted furniture makes the most happy combination with this wood. The shades and tints need to be most skillfully harmonized, so as to play their parts authoritatively, yet without diminishing the supremacy of the keynote piece.

Draperies should be straight and simple, emphasizing the rectangular form which is the essence of the Adam style. They must be silken—quite obviously cretonnes and chintzes would be an anachronism. If woven in design, the motives should be classical and chaste, never redundant.

Renovating Summer Hats

An easy method of renovating summer hats which have lost their original freshness of color, and are slightly out of shape, will, no doubt, prove useful to many.

A quarter of an ounce of gum arabic should be procured at a chemist's, and this powder dissolved in half a pint of hot water. The hat should then be sponged all over with the solution; molded, while damp and limp, into the desired shape, and placed lightly on an inverted washstand basin.

When dry, it will be found that the straw has stiffened slightly into the right shape, and that the freshness of color has been regained.

Peonies of Today

ONE wonders why, in these days of vanishing illiteracy, when a flower-lover speaks of the peony the majority of his hearers take it for granted that he refers to the gaudy, ill-smelling flower that we have come to associate with the garden and doorstep of our grandmother's period. There is, indeed, an amazing dissimilarity between this old-fashioned bloom and the modern flower. Some of the varieties that are grown today surpass even the rose in their delicate and brilliant shadings; a great many possess fragrances also. In a wide number of cases, the blossoms attain a size of from seven to nine inches in diameter and the stems a length of from three to four feet. With these facts in memory it can be imagined what a beautiful spectacle a field of modern peonies presents with their tall stems, immense blooms, delicious odor, and, above all, with their marvelous range of colors embracing every shade of pink, red, and white.

The history of the peony extends all the way back to the Chinese Empire, where, for many centuries, the tree peony is said to have been held as an object of reverence by the emperors and common people alike. The history of the modern peony, however, did not begin till the first quarter of the nineteenth century, for it was then that Monsieur Jacques, gardener to King Louis Philippe of France, began to cultivate in the royal gardens some of the magnificent varieties which are favorites today. Various gentlemen of leisure in the same country became interested in this fascinating pastime; and, consequently, a large number of our finest modern varieties, because introduced by them, bear French names.

A Practical Flower

It is one of the most practical flowers for the front lawn or backyard plot of the amateur gardener. A solitary clump adds a bit of cheery color to the side of a doorstep, and a field of peonies all in blossom is a sight never to be forgotten! Nor must one overlook its hardiness, its easy cultivation, its permanence. Taken all in all, these facts constitute an overwhelming argument for planting at least a few roots of the older varieties.

The cultivation of the plant itself is so simple that any person may undertake it with little possibility of failure. Investigation has shown that peonies can be grown in any climate where apples thrive. Flower-lovers in the United States, therefore, need have no fears about their plants being harmed by severe cold. The autumn is ordinarily regarded as the best time for planting, for the nursery growers fill more orders then than at any period of the year. By setting out the roots in September or October, the plants become sufficiently established in the ground before winter to bloom well the following summer. But in transplanting earlier than this, there is great danger that the buds for the next season's growth have not "ripened," and, to say the least, it is a venture full of risks for both the peony and the transplant.

The Peony an Herbaceous Plant

An amateur frequently refers to a peony root as a "bulb" but such an expression is incorrect. The peony is an herbaceous plant, with large, fleshy roots. As the roots increase in number and spread very fast, the young plant should be set out in a large hole—say, from 2½ to 3 feet in diameter, and from 2 to 2½ feet in depth—and this hole should have been filled with good soil. The plant should be set so that the buds are about 2 inches below the surface of the soil, but care should be taken that they are not deeper than this, since too deep planting is often the cause of unsatisfactory flowering. Before planting a gardener may wish to use some fertilizer to insure vigorous growth at the start, but on no account must any of this be allowed to come in contact with the roots. During the first winter after planting, it is always a wise plan to protect the plant from the severe cold by a light covering of leaves, but in later winters this covering will be wholly unnecessary, the peony doing quite as well without it.

In the matter of varieties, the inexperienced peony enthusiast does well to remember that the price of a variety generally is determined by its recency of its origin more than by its beauty and excellence. As a matter of fact, some of the varieties that were originated 20 or 30 years ago compare favorably with the most modern introductions, though the latter may be the latest times the price of the older introductions. Prices for single roots range from 50 cents to \$25. By going to a reliable grower, however,

any person may purchase the majority of the standard older varieties for from \$1 to \$2 a root—a truly cheap price when one considers the beauty, endurance, and general satisfactoriness of the peony. Among the many standard varieties that have received high praise from peony specialists, the following are suggested to the peony "beginner" as being worthy a place in his initial collection—in other words, good peonies to start with:

Festiva Maxima, white with crimson streaks.
Marie Lemoine, pure ivory-white with cream shadings.
Prince de Talleyrand, dark crimson.
Achille, shell pink fading to almost white.
Edulis Superba, dark pink.
Madame Calot, very pale pink.
La Tulipe, white with faint crimson stripes.
Monsieur Jules Elie, immense flowers of cerise pink.
Madame Emile Lemoine, almost white with faint blush.
Augustin d'Hour, light crimson.
Baroness Schroeder, delicate pink with white shadings.
Avalanche, soft pink with creamy shadings and crimson flecks.
Marchal Vaillant, immense flowers of purplish crimson.
Eugenie Verdier, pale pink with deeper center.
Adolphe Rousseau, immense flowers of dark velvet red.
Marie Jacquin, most delicate pink imaginable with center of yellow stamens.
Madame Gieseler, immense flowers of light old rose.
Marguerite Gerard, delicate shell pink with yellow shadings.
Baroness Andrieux, crimson with yellow stamens visible in center.

The amount of labor expended in the planting of the peony and in its subsequent care is insignificant in comparison with the generous dividend of beautiful flowers it will pay year after year. There is probably no more permanent flower in existence, none surely that can be planted with such absolute certainty of successful results from the very start. When one sees her small peony roots develop into large plants, covered with magnificent blooms every June, it will not be surprising if she regards this flower as the most profitable and satisfying investment she ever made along the line of hardy plants.

Economizing With Knitted Fabrics

When women, though on fashion bent, yet have a frugal turn, an excellent economy is the purchase of knitted fabrics for their outer clothes. No longer is the knitting industry confined to the manufacture of sweaters, neckties and the flimsy silks appropriate to underwear; it has entered successfully the domain of dress fabrics and suitings.

A knitted fabric may be produced in one-seventh of the time which it takes to weave a goods of equal quality. This naturally reduces the cost of manufacture and the retail price of the materials.

Recent inventions applied both to machinery and to the fulling process have resulted in grades of knitted goods as heavy and compact as woolen overcoat cloth and which only the expert can distinguish from woven material. Soft silks closely woven are appropriate for dresses and now these are being knitted in the Jacquard device. An invention, perfected last autumn, has given us for the first time knitted materials in patterns.

Jersey cloth, tricot, tricotette, mallesse are some of the knitted fabrics available for outer clothing.

An Umbrella We Shall All Want

A woman has invented an umbrella which is calculated to make every woman say: "Why did I never think of it myself?" It is a handle and frame upon which the cover slips over the ferule, snapping to the frame with a series of fasteners. Thus one may have a cover to suit each costume, without incurring the expense of handle and skeleton. A variety of covers can be laid in a suitcase, without claiming much space, each adding its touch to the season's dresses.

These umbrellas are not yet on sale, but as soon as the patent is procured they will be placed with the department stores.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Chillingworth Collection
To Be Sold at Lucerne

Special from Monitor Bureau

AN EVENT of quite unusual interest is the forthcoming sale, at the Fischer Galleries, Lucerne, on Sept. 5, of the famous Chillingworth collection, under the auspices of the old-established firm of Frederick Muller & Co., Amsterdam, assisted by the Pro Arte of Basel.

The collection, as the reader may be aware, has been brought together by that lover of the arts, Rudolf Chillingworth, famous in Europe and America as a great inventor and man of business. He was, as far as his time would allow, a fervent student of the Old Masters and he had able advisers, prominent amongst whom was Dr. Max I. Friedländer, who knew his collection as no other and who assisted in the production and editing of the sumptuous catalogue, which comprises 119 numbers.

The pictures are classified in five sections, the Flemish School, fifteenth to sixteenth century, 13 pictures; the Flemish School, seventeenth century, 11 pictures; the Dutch School, sixteenth and seventeenth century, 15 pictures; the German School, fifteenth to sixteenth century, 39 pictures, and the Italian School, thirteenth to eighteenth century, 40 pictures; an isolated modern picture, Franz von Lenbach's portrait of Prince Bismarck, dating from 1889, forms a link with the present day. The greatest care has been exercised in ascertaining authoritatively the names of the artists, and where doubt exists it is always plainly expressed.

Early Flemish School

The group of the early Flemish school comprises works by Ambrosius Benson, Albrecht Bouts, Adriaen Isenbrant, Adriaen Thomae Key, a beautiful painting by "The Master of the Legend of St. Lucie," the "Adoration of the Magi," and several artists whose names are not perpetuated but who are duly located and dated. There is a very striking "Portrait of a Man" by a Flemish master who may be identical with Robert Campin, Tournaise, about 1420. Adriaen Isenbrant's "Virgin and Child" is also possessed of great beauty.

The later Flemish school boasts two Rubens and two Van Dycks, one of Rubens's being a forceful representation of "Concord Vanquishing Discord." Of the Van Dycks, one, the "Portrait of a Boy," is signed 1629, when the boy was 7 and the painter 30 years old. By Jacob Jordaens there is a somewhat fanciful "Flight into Egypt."

The Dutch School contains a number of works by some of the world's most famous artists. There is a typical "Water Mill" by Hobbema, and

two Rembrandts, the smaller "A Study of a Young Girl," who turns to the left, her eyes lowered and the mouth half open; the dress is somewhat decolleté, of brown color, and she wears a red necktie and white scarf. This very charming and very typical study was bought by Mr. Chillingworth from the Baron Oppenheim collection, Cologne, 1914. Larger and of still greater interest is Rembrandt's portrait of his sister Lisbeth van Rijn, signed, Rembrandt, 1633. She turns her head slightly to the left and wears a purple mantle over a decolleté robe of pale blue above which is seen the edge of the under bodice; round her throat is a string of pearls, and a triple gold chain falls over her cloak. With reference to this masterpiece Dr. Bredius wrote to Mr. Chillingworth from The Hague as recently as May 3, 1920: "Sir, I never give attestations nor certificates. Nor does such a picture as this, possessing such an excellent genealogical tree, require it. I knew the picture before in England at Mr. Massey Mainwaring's; it is authentically signed, is perfectly preserved and is a good likeness of Rembrandt's sister. I had no doubt as to its authenticity is impossible. I had great pleasure in seeing it again with you; I had already seen it at Hollitscher's."

The German Section

There is also in this section a very typical scene by Gabriel Meiss, and a strong "Portrait of a Man," by Jan van Scorel, besides one attributed to him.

In the German section there is a host of great paintings by the greatest names of the period; no fewer than three by Lucas Cranach, one by his son, Hans Cranach, one by Hans Holbein, the younger, all strong and typical examples of their work. This section contains a series of pictures by nameless masters from different parts and towns in Germany, where it has been possible to place the man but impossible to ascertain his name.

The Italian section is the largest and in it a number of artists are represented; it embraces a longer period than any of the previous ones, one picture dating back to the thirteenth century, and another being as recent as the seventeenth century.

As in the German section, there are masters of very distinct local schools, but Italian painters were not very much given to signing their pictures, and where names are given it is in many cases with all due reserve. But there are pictures attributed (seriously, not lightly) to Titoretto, Botticelli and a number of others, and besides a good many where the name is quite authentic.

It is a singularly valuable and varied collection, carefully sifted and secured with rare judgment.

Books and Bookmen

WHAT a genius for delving into the hidden springs of human action went to the making of "Mary Lee," by Geoffrey Dennis (Alfred A. Knopf, New York). The author, whether Mary herself or another whose name goes on the page, has learned what very few know, that there are heights and depths in the unfolding consciousness of youth so beyond the wisdom of its elders as to render that wisdom foolishness indeed by contrast. Now and then a child retains into maturity a memory of these unshared experiences—what the usual, commonplace individual has done with them is the mystery, and such a one may write a sad, true book like "Mary Lee."

The central character is consistent in its development: a sensitive child with yearning affections; a child who found it hard to forgive God for having made her immortal; a child so reared, that, looking back, the God of Childhood was the God of Beatings; yet, from her earliest years was seeking God in a childish rapture unimaginable to her stern relatives and the Saints of the Meeting; pushing at every door in quest of happiness, to find that there is but one door, only love. In young womanhood, she meets out a punishment richly deserved, to discover that revenge is dual.

Man or woman, whoever wrote this novel, understands women better than men. Lord Tawborough, formerly the pupil of Mary's mother and her own intimate friend, is always a vague figure; Robble, the boy lover, is a tepid abstraction himself, though the compact of love and fealty between the children is very beautiful and childlike in the kingdom of heaven sense; the good men of the meeting are inconceivably ignorant and narrow; Uncle Simeon, with his groveling avoidance of the first person singular—"One sees one's villainess, Lord"—is such a hypocritical hypocrite as to be out of the range of comprehension.

But Aunt Jael, with her red-enforced Bible lessons is a personage; Grandmother is just the gently bigoted creature that might grow in such soil; Mary herself is no more abnormal than there is sufficient occasion to justify; and others of the women are people we have known.

It is a powerful book; one quite by itself in current fiction.

Who was it said that for every new book he read an old? This privilege, if it be a privilege, comes not the way of literary editors; their experience being a breathless, ever unsuccessful race to keep abreast of current publications, most of which appear, after a sense of perspective is brought to bear, not to have been worth the chase. Yet now and then even the editors find themselves in the midst of such a literary backwater as an old-fashioned country house during a three days' rain. Then it may well become a real adventure to stumble upon a book long forgotten, for example, the "Life of Benvenuto Cellini" in a huge, two-volume edition, edited by Symonds. Even when a start is made at this second volume, the first

being absent, here is delightful and satisfying reading. The sly humor of Cellini, his pompous self-satisfaction, his obvious *jolie de vivre*, his amazing humanity are, unbelievable as it may seem, as comprehensive and as sympathetic to the minds of twentieth century readers as any novel by Floyd Dell. And Cellini does possess a favor and a genuine worth all too seldom met with among the moderns.

John G. Neihardt, Poet
of Nebraska, Honored

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 23 (Special Correspondence).—New honors have been recently paid to John G. Neihardt, Nebraska poet laureate, by the unveiling of a bust of the poet at the State Teachers College at Wayne, Neb. The bust was executed by the poet's wife, and was presented by her to the Neihardt Club at that institution, where he was educated and near which he has lived for many years.

Mr. Neihardt is at present working upon another epic in his series of poems dealing with the early history of Nebraska. The new work is entitled "The Song of the Indian Wars," and deals with the treaties and parleys which resulted in the wars following the close of the rebellion.

Mr. Neihardt says that his object is to make the men who pioneered the west live again for the young men and women of America. He says that the tremendous mood of heroism that was developed in the west during that period is a part of the racial inheritance of Americans, and certainly no less important than the memory of ancient heroes. He believes that the glory of the race does not belong to the chosen few whom history has honored, but that it radiates precious heroic stuff from common lives. His aim is to do for the pioneers of the west what the sage writers of ancient days did for the heroes of that time.

"The Song of the Indian Wars" is the third piece of a cycle he has undertaken, and he says it will take a dozen years to finish his work. The first one "The Song of Three Friends" and "The Song of Hugh Glass" depict earlier epochs of the whole covering the period from 1822 to 1890. He says:

"We lack the sense of racial continuity. For us it is almost as though the world began yesterday morning; and too much of our contemporary literature is based on that view. The affairs of antiquity seem to the general mind as to be as remote as the dimmest star, and as little related to our activities. Sometimes the sense of the close unity of all time and all human experience has come on me so strongly that I have felt, for an intense moment, how just a little hurry on my part might get me there in time to hear Eschylus training a chorus, or to see the weird chisel busy with the Parthenon frieze, or to hear Socrates telling his dreams to his judges. It is in some such mood that I approach that body of precious sagacity which I have called the Western American Epos; and I see it, not as a

thing in itself, but rather as one phase of the whole race life from the beginning; indeed the final link of that long chain of heroic periods stretching from the region of the Euphrates eastward into India and westward into our own Pacific coast."

Mr. Neihardt was born on a rented farm in Illinois in 1881. The family later moved to Kansas, then to Kansas City, and later to Wayne. There he earned his tuition by various tasks. He decided at 11 to be a poet, and wrote his first poem. The first piece of poetry for which he received pay was written at 19 on the back of his shoe in a potato patch. It was printed in the Youth's Companion.

For six years, from 1901-07, he lived among the Omaha Indians on their Nebraska reservation, taught country school, worked as a farm hand, hod carrier, office boy, marble polisher, stenographer and teacher. For a number of years he has been literary critic of the Minneapolis Journal. He has a wife, who is a sculptress, and three children.

Walter Hampden's Views
on Acting Othello

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Walter Hampden's decision to make "Othello" the outstanding feature of his classic repertory during this coming season offered opportunity for him to recall some interesting facts in connection with this tragedy.

"During the last hundred years six actors won lasting renown for their portrayal of the Moor of Venice," says Mr. Hampden. "They were Edmund Kean, Tommaso Salvini, Edwin Forrest, John McCullough, E. L. Davenport and Edwin Booth. Of the half dozen, two made overwhelming impressions in the role—Kean and Salvini—that is, they were accounted genuinely great in the part and their acting of it proved the climax of their careers."

"Forrest's Othello was memorable, too, but mainly for brute force, there being little imagination or subtlety in his performance. Booth's Othello, while possessing many undoubted merits, was outtrunked by his Hamlet. Critical opinion of the day was that Booth's portrayal was uneven, parts of it reaching great tragic heights, but other parts falling short of the accepted ideal. The same criticism was made of E. L. Davenport's Othello and, curiously enough, it was where Booth was worst that Davenport was accounted best, and vice versa."

"But in the matter of Kean and Salvini, there appear to have been no dissenting opinions. Their portrayals, while entirely different in conception, were called truly great, and were the outstanding tragic performances of their times. Kean's undoubtedly was more the Othello that Shakespeare drew than Salvini's was. This was to be expected, because Kean was an Englishman and stepped in Shakespearean tradition. Salvini put into the rôle much that was his own, but so splendid was his vitality and so magnificent his genius that, simply as a theatrical performance, it perhaps has never been equaled on the tragic stage."

Students at Fontainebleau
Enjoy Series of Concerts

PARIS, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—One of the most attractive features of the American Conservatoire at Fontainebleau is the series of concerts organized for the students. They have proved very successful—being all extremely interesting. Mlle. Jeanne-Marie Daré recently gave a piano recital. She is one of the most brilliant pupils of Mr. Philipp, the eminent professor of both the Paris Conservatoire and of the Fontainebleau Conservatoire. Her program was very varied, ranging from Bach to Ravel by way of Mozart, Schubert and Weber. She played with unusual ease the difficult transcriptions of the pianist, Rudolph Ganz, and received well-merited applause.

Great interest was also aroused by another concert entirely devoted to the works of the composer, Maurice Ravel, who himself lent his co-operation. Mr. Robert Casadesu and Mr. Ravel gave an admirable execution of the delightful suite for four hands—"Ma Mère l'Oye." Mlle. Madeleine Grey sang pleasingly a number of his songs as well as an extract from his amusing comedy—"L'Heure Espagnole"—which was given last season at the Opéra. "D'après de la Nuit" was then played on the piano by Mr. Casadesu, who is, by the way, although one of the youngest, one of the most talented of present-day virtuosi.

Mrs. Ostrowska, who studies the harp at the American Conservatoire under Mr. Marcel Grandjany, presented the "Introduction et Allegro for the Harp." She showed great musical feeling and displayed a brilliant technique. She was very much appreciated.

Another singer—Mlle. Lina Falk—gave a recital to the students. Her voice, allied to refined sensibility, permits her to render with the same perfection the dramatic emotion of Monteverdi's "Orfeo," the mysticism of Duparc's "La Vague et les Cloches" or the delicate "Berceuse du Moissonneur," by Francis Casadesu.

At one of the recent concerts were

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given the works of one of the students—Mr. John B. Archer—and others have been devoted to the compositions of three French students, who were unsuccessful candidates for the Prix de Rome. It is worth noting that the works by these latter French candidates had been written in the Louis XV wing of the Fontainebleau Palace (in which they are shut in during the competition) where the American Conservatoire is installed during the summer months.

Mr. Lucien Muratore and Mme. Lina Cavalleri, on their return from America, visited the American Conservatoire and expressed their admiration for the results of the work, not only from the viewpoint of music, but also from the viewpoint of the language—as the students sing in French. They found remarkable voices and were most enthusiastic about the institution.

In the library in Weimar, the botanist, Dr. Julius Schuster, has discovered 11 hitherto unknown botanical drawings by the Weimar draughtsman Starck, drawn partly after Goethe's original sketches, partly after things in his collection. The sketches were intended to illustrate a second edition of "The Metamorphoses of Plants" and were presented by Goethe to Maria Paulowna, who in turn gave them to the library. They will now be reproduced in facsimile, in the new edition of "The Metamorphoses of Plants," which will be published before the end of the present year.

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The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Aug. 21
Special Correspondence

THOMAS H. INCE has straightened out his releasing difficulties by an agreement recently reached with the Associated First National. This means the early releasing of a number of pictures made under the supervision of Mr. Ince, including "Skin Deep," a melodrama of the present reconstruction period, with Milton Sills, Florence Vidor and Marcia Manon heading the cast; "Some One to Love," a C. Gardner Sullivan story of a runaway circus waltz, her elephant "Oscar," and a boy musician, with Madge Bellamy, Cullin Landis and Noah Beery; "The Hottentot," from William Collier's stage comedy success, with Douglas MacLean, Madge Bellamy and Raymond Hatton; "Jim" (working title), a Bradley King story, with Milton Sills, John Bowers and Marguerite de la Motte; "The Brotherhood of Hate" (working title), a southern drama with Lloyd Hughes, Frank Keenan and Marguerite de la Motte; "A Man of Action," a mystery comedy with Douglas MacLean, Marguerite de la Motte and Raymond Hatton; "Sunshine Trail" (working title), a comedy special with Douglas MacLean and Edith Roberts; "Belboy Thirteen," a Douglas MacLean comedy, and Maurice Tourneur's "Lorna Doone," a screen adaptation of R. D. Blackmore's famous old classic with Madge Bellamy, John Bowers and Frank Keenan.

Discussing his policy for the pictures he is to make, Mr. Ince said: "Novelty has become an essential if a picture is to win the stamp of public approval. I intend that every production bearing my signature shall make the appeal of novelty. Two other factors must be borne in mind for successful screen production, I believe. Our art must be democratic and life must be truthfully portrayed. Through many intensely active years of picture production, I have seen the pioneer '5 and 10-cent houses' grow into established picture theaters, but they are still recruited from rich and poor alike. We must continue to appeal to all classes of humanity or we shall perish. This can only be done through the truthful portrayal of life with its grim shadows and preponderance of joy."

"On these two points I believe all big producers are of one mind, but I hope that all will pay special heed during the coming months to the need for novelty, for pictures which 'fall flat' hurt us all, even as every big and splendid picture released by any organization builds for the security and future of the screen."

Sidney Franklin, who has just finished directing Constance Talmadge in "East is West," is to direct the forthcoming filming of Charles G. Norris' novel "Brass" at the Warner Brothers studio, which will start within the next two weeks. In the interim Mr. Franklin is going over the script with Mr. Norris at the latter's western retreat in Saratoga, Cal.

Erlich Von Stroheim, who made the much discussed picture "Foolish Wives," is making elaborate preparations for his next production, which is to be called "Merry-Go-Round." The cast will include Norman Kerry, Mary Philbin, Dale Fuller, Spottiswoode Aitken, El Edmundson, Maude George, Caesar Gravina, Capt. Albert de Conti Cadassamara, Allan Sears, George Hacksthorpe, Fay Holderness, and Sidney Dracy.

The filming of "Peg o' My Heart" with Laurette Taylor, who originated the part and played it for years on the stage, in the leading rôle, has been started at the Metro studios under the direction of King Vidor. J. Hartley Manners, who is Miss Taylor's husband and the author of the play, is co-operating with Mr. Vidor in making the picture. Mahlon Hamilton

is playing the leading rôle and the supporting cast includes Russell Simpson, Vera Lewis, Lionel Bismore, Nigel Barrie, D. R. O. Hatawell, Fred Huntley, Sida Beth Ivins, and Allison O'Malley.

Clarence Badger, who is directing "Quincy Adams Sawyer," and a special company of players are up in the far northwest, near the Columbia River, making exterior scenes for the picture. Because of the remoteness of the location the company is living on a special compartment car temporarily "anchored" on a made-for-the-occasion siding at the point where the tracks approach closest the junction of the Columbia and Kettle rivers. Most of the strenuous work on this location will fall to Blanche Sweet, Barbara La Marr, and John Bowers.

Wallace Reid will start work on "Thirty Days," his new picture for Paramount, the latter part of the month. James Cruze, who recently finished making "The Old Homestead," will direct the production, and Wanda Hawley is the leading woman. The original play was by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton.

Bebe Daniels is hard at work at the Famous Players-Lasky studio on a new picture called "Singed Wings," under the direction of Penrhyn Stanlaws. Conrad Nagel is playing opposite her. Katherine Newlin Burt wrote the story, which was adapted by E. A. Bingham and Ewart Adamson.

Hobart Bosworth, who has been making his own pictures in San Francisco, has returned to Los Angeles and is playing the rôle of Shane Butler Keogh in Marshall Neilan's production of "The Stranger's Banquet." Others in the cast include Claire Windsor, Rockliffe Fellows, Nigel Barrie, Eleanor Boardman, Eugene Besserer, Thomas Holding, Margaret Loomis, Lillian Langdon, Rev. Neal Dodd, Arthur Hoyt, James Marcus, Forrest Seabury, Stuart Holmes, Max Davidson, and Claude Gillingwater.

J. A. B.

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A little surprise for you—

The September Sales of china, glassware, housewares and lamps opened earlier this year, because the first day of September comes on Friday, and the store will be closed on Saturday, and Monday, Labor Day.

Little need to emphasize the importance of this sale event—it is too well known to require extended comment.

One of the high lights is 5,000 dinner sets in 200 open stock patterns at savings of 20 to 50 per cent.

French china, English china and American china in wonderful varieties—all reduced in price.

Cut glass of various kinds—half price.

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DETOIT, Aug. 31.—C. S. Mott, a vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, says: "The company has 30 days' supply coal on hand, figuring on capacity production. We are hopeful that the coal crisis will have passed before our supply is exhausted, but our future action depends entirely upon progress of strike."

11

NEW HAVEN ROAD EARNINGS RULE AT YEAR'S BEST

July's Operating Revenue \$10,476,218, Indicating Greater Volume of Business

The New Haven road is now in the period of largest gross earnings and July operating revenues of \$10,476,218

were the greatest for any month of the year to date. In view of the freight rate reduction, it is significant that gross earnings in July increased \$429,331, as compared with July, 1921. This indicates the greater volume of business moving and also reflects the increased divisions of joint rates.

Net Profits Also Larger

With a net operating income of \$1,094,321 last month,³ which compared with \$851,795 in June, the road made a favorable contrast with July, 1921,

when net operating income was only \$485,256. For the seven months ended July 31 the road showed a net operating income of \$7,989,877, in comparison with an operating deficit of

\$4,251,487 for the corresponding period last year, a gain of \$12,854,495.

The ratio of operating expenses to gross in July dropped to 80.9 per cent compared with 83.7 per cent in June. For the seven months ended July 31 the ratio was only 79.8 per cent; whereas, in the seven months of 1921, it was 98.5 per cent.

The management has the expense

this year has run considerably in excess of last year, but the real secret of the improvement in net is the big scaling down of expenses, due partly to a wage reduction and partly to drastic economies. Maintenance expenditures, however, have been substantially increased in the last three months. On July 1 the road began larger appropriations to put some of its freight cars back into condition to meet the needs of increased business.

Comparison of Actual Figures

The following figures represent maintenance expenditures in relation to gross earnings for the first seven months of 1922 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1921.

	1922		
	Gross	Tot main.	% of
			gross
Jan.	\$ 724,503	\$ 2,463,632	28.2

	Gross	Total main.	% of gross
Jan.	\$8,556,046	\$3,850,701	44.4
Feb.	8,157,085	3,642,225	44.6
Mar.	9,831,936	3,523,566	35.8
April	0,213,041	3,508,895	28.0

May	9,423,486	3,777,845	40.0
June	9,772,686	4,054,834	41.5
July	10,101,887	3,991,820	39.5
7 mos	65,101,888	26,349,796	40.5

**ALTON RAILROAD'S
INDEBTEDNESS IS
PUT AT \$14,000,000**

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Indebtedness of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which was placed in the hands of receivers yesterday, was estimated today at \$14,000,000, although no accurate statement of assets can be made now, according to Silas H. Strawn. Mr. Strawn was named by Federal Judge George A. Carpenter, as attorney for the receivers. William G. Bied, for many years president of the road, and W. W. Wheelock,

Chicago attorney.

Unable for several years to meet all the interest on its 6 per cent general mortgage bonds, the Chicago & Alton fell a victim of the coal and rail strikes, Mr. Strawn said.

The court action followed a meeting of the Board of Directors of the road in the New York offices of the Union Pacific which holds more than \$8,000,000 of a \$10,000,000 issue of Chicago & Alton 6 per cent bonds.

FREIGHT CAR SITUATION
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—The surplus freight of cars in good repair totaled 140,253 Aug. 15, according to the American Railway Association, a decrease since Aug. 8 of 13,627.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TELEPHONE HAS BRIGHT PUBLIC UTILITY RECORD

Growth in Business and Financial Structure Huge, but Strength Seems Unimpaired

The industrial history of the United States is replete with examples of companies which have expanded to large proportions without recourse to public financing, but numbered among them will be found few if any public utilities. Public utilities, and the term is used broadly to include transportation, gas, electricity, telephone, telegraph, and others, can never be self-contained in a financial sense. Such companies may not charge rates high enough to enable them to amass earnings largely in excess of the current requirements of the business.

If the great transcontinental railroads had pushed construction toward only so fast as profits from operation would finance them, the United States would today be a backward nation in steam transportation instead of the leader of the world.

So it is with the giant telephone industry, which, however, started later than the railroad industry and is consequently much farther away from the saturation point. In offering \$155,000,000 new stock at par to its shareholders the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is merely preparing to provide the additional telephone plant facilities which an ever-growing population demands.

Capital Needs Great

It is safe to say there is no general realization of the enormous amounts of capital which it is necessary to employ in telephone construction to keep the service abreast of the demand. In the 20 years ended with 1921 the Bell system spent on plant additions a total of \$1,331,313,800. In the 1921 year alone net plant additions totaled \$180,039,200; in 1920, \$147,882,000, and for the last five completed calendar years an average of more than \$119,000,000 a year. In other words, the pending new stock issue is for an amount a little less than the average annual net plant additions of the Bell system for the last five years.

In order to give a clear understanding of the investment necessary to provide increased telephone facilities the net plant additions by years of the Bell telephone system since 1910 are here displayed:

This money has been provided in some part by surplus earnings and reserves but to a greater extent by new issues of securities. The Bell companies can give justification for the expanding investment in the fact of earnings large enough not only to cover the cost of the new money but to accumulate surplus and reserves ample for protection in any emergency.

Surplus and Reserves

At the end of 1921 the consolidated Bell system balance sheet showed \$506,000,000 of surplus and reserves, equal to 80 per cent of the total capital stock outstanding. The statement with which telephone investors are already more or less familiar is still true, namely, that behind every \$100 share of American Telephone stock there is property worth \$200 a share; therefore, earnings of only 4 per cent on the property represented by American Telephone capital stock will take care of the 9 per cent dividend.

It is worthy of note that in 1921 the associated companies earned 5.2 per cent on the book cost of their plant. This book cost incidentally is far below the actual value, but on the basis of the companies' own figures of plant values the earnings were considerably below what is considered by regulatory bodies and the public to be a fair return. Nevertheless, behind every dollar in the earnings of its associated companies, the American Telephone's outstanding stock earned 12.6 per cent during that year.

The parent corporation, however, does not take into its own income account its entire share of the earnings of the associated companies. There is always an undistributed equity at the end of the year. Thus the company actually reported for 1921 earnings equal to 11.1 per cent of its outstanding capital, which compares with the preceding 11 years as follows:

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Earnings	\$9.77	9.87	9.98	9.98	9.98	9.98	9.98	9.98	9.98	9.98	9.98	9.98

Other Issues of Stock

In May a year ago the American Telephone Company offered to its stockholders the right to subscribe at par to one new share of stock for every five shares then held, the total of the new offering being about \$90,000,000. Investment confidence everywhere was at that time only beginning to recover from the rude shaking it had received in the previous year or so. American Telephone stock was selling at only 105-110; nevertheless, some 93 per cent of the issue was taken up and three-quarters of the amount was paid for in full on the first subscription date.

The subscribers to that stock offering may well be satisfied with their investment judgment, inasmuch as their new shares have earned them 9 per cent, are today selling at more than a 20-point premium, are carrying a valuable subscription privilege, and with a year's dividends officially declared and still to be paid offer an assurance of permanence to the 9 per cent dividend rate which is as emphatic and definite as directors can consistently make it.

It is needless to remark that in comparison with the situation prevailing a year and a half ago investment markets today are vastly improved. The new \$115,000,000 stock will of course be wholly subscribed

for, as without a shadow of doubt it presents the most attractive opportunity—a high-grade 9 per cent public utility investment at par—to be placed before a body of stockholders in a considerable period of time.

It is perhaps a puzzle to some investors why American Telephone should choose to finance its growth with an issue of stock which involves paying 9 per cent for the money. The company's collateral trust bonds are selling on a basis to yield about 5 per cent. Undoubtedly it could have floated an issue of bonds—convertible or otherwise—at a material saving in interest as compared with the dividend requirements on the stock.

As a matter of fact, the associated companies have sold bonds to a substantial aggregate amount during the last two years and in the general scheme of telephone financing there is always kept in view the reasonable and proper relationship of bonds and of stock to the total capital liabilities. Moreover, the big utility is after more partners. Its roster of stockholders already is up toward the quarter-million mark, the largest of any corporation in the world, but the far-seeing telephone management believes that one of the surest ways to insure a square deal from the public and regulatory bodies is to split up the ownership as minutely as possible.

As the result of issuing 1,150,000 new shares, American Telephone will gain thousands of new shareholders. This means thousands of new friends who will add their collective moral support to the company's successful efforts to secure and hold rates which will earn a fair percentage on the investment devoted to the public service.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England displays these changes:

	1922	1921	1920
Total reserve	\$21,942,000	\$471,000	\$485,000
Reserve	\$21,942,000	\$471,000	\$485,000
Bullion	\$17,411,000	\$357,000	\$357,000
Other securities	\$4,531,000	\$118,000	\$118,000
Other deposits	\$9,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Public deposits	\$26,226,000	\$7,789,000	\$7,789,000
Govt. securities	\$4,357,000	\$4,357,000	\$4,357,000

Decrease.
The proportion of the bank's reserve liabilities is now 17.60 per cent, compared with 18 per cent last week.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were \$588,527,000, compared with \$600,046,900 last week.

MILL STOCKS

Quoted by Marshall & Co., Inc.	1922	1921	1920
Am. Glue Co.	100	100	100
Am. Mfg. Co.	100	100	100
Am. Paper Co.	100	100	100
Am. Textile Co.	100	100	100
Am. Woolen Co.	100	100	100
Brookline Mills	100	100	100
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	100	100	100
Draper Corp.	100	100	100
Farr Alcoa Co.	100	100	100
Great Falls Mfg.	100	100	100
Greensboro Mfg.	100	100	100
Haywood-Wakefield	100	100	100
Lancaster Mills	100	100	100
Lynn Mills	100	100	100
Ludlow Mills	100	100	100
Manomet Mills	100	100	100
Mass Cotton Mills	100	100	100
Merrimack Chem. Co.	100	100	100
Nashua Mfg. Co.	100	100	100
Naukeag Steam Cotton Co.	100	100	100
Nonquitt Spinning Co.	100	100	100
Pinecroft Mfg.	100	100	100
Phylom Co.	100	100	100
Quincy Mkt. Cold Stor. Co.	100	100	100
Quisset Mill Co.	100	100	100
Sharp Mfg. Co.	100	100	100
Wassuta Mills	100	100	100
Whitman Mills	100	100	100
Yale & Towne Mfg.	100	100	100

Public Utility Earnings

BEAVER VALLEY TRACTION	1922	1921	1920
Gross	\$55,028	\$815	\$815
Expenses	21,903	14,918	14,918
Net	33,125	66,087	66,087
Gross	367,397	29,082	29,082
Expenses	90,926	55,378	55,378
Net	276,471	73,404	73,404

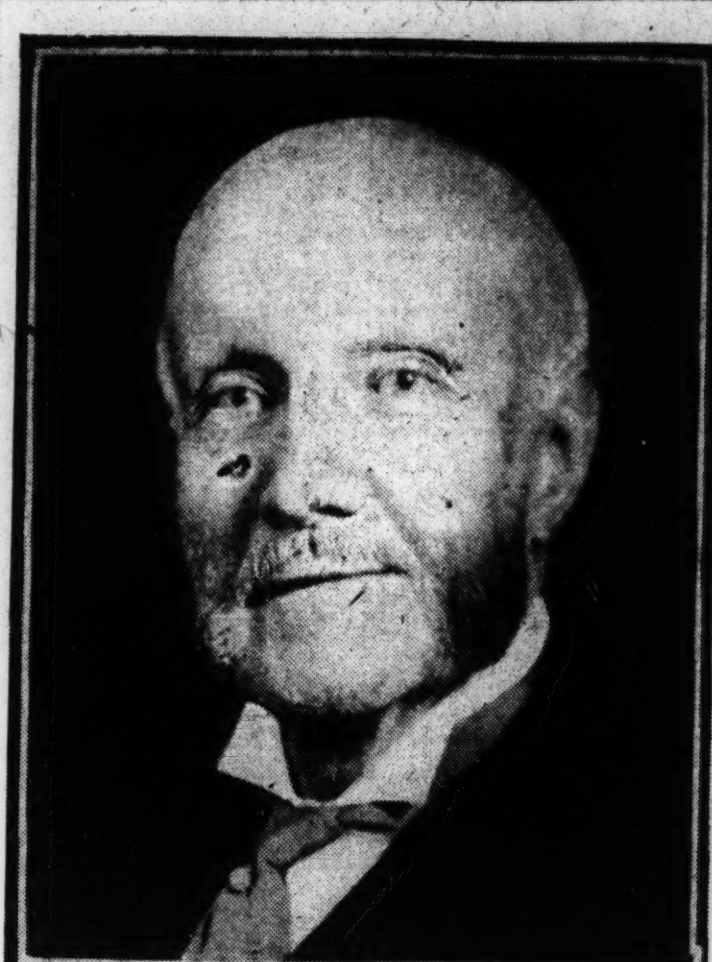
PALMETTO POWER & LIGHT	1922	1921	1920
Gross	\$45,057	\$43,511	\$43,511
Expenses	31,387	31,387	31,387
Net	13,670	12,124	12,124
Gross	30,926	3,011	3,011
Expenses	17,861	17,861	17,861
Net	13,065	13,065	13,065

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT	1922	1921	1920
Gross	\$152,070	\$126,192	\$126,192
Expenses	111,163	94,662	94,662
Net	40,907	31,530	31,530
Gross	28,663	19,424	19,424
Expenses	1,817,590	\$1,659,328	\$1,659,328
Net	1,446,484	1,197,243	1,197,243

YADKIN RIVER POWER	1922	1921	1920
Gross	\$95,838	\$81,348	\$81,348
Expenses	68,599	51,150	51,150
Net	27,239	30,198	30,198
Gross	24,629	16,475	16,475
Expenses	\$1,174,858	\$1,009,455	\$1,009,455
Net	702,913	536,533	536,533

ROAD MATERIALS SCARCE	1922	1921	1920
Gross	\$1,748,950	\$851,786	\$851,786
Expenses	561,594	551,766	551,766
Net	1,187,356	300,020	300,020
Gross	281,651	253,798	253,798
Expenses	37,779	37,779	37,779
Net	243,872	216,019	216,019

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Road makers, according to President Schlake of the Illinois Brick Company, are experiencing difficulty in securing supplies of cement and gravel. H. C. Campbell of the Portland Cement Association expects the present shortage to continue some time. Ohio, Illinois and Michigan are particularly affected by the shortage.



Henry Clews

HENRY CLEWS, "The Dean of Wall Street," is one of the leading financiers in the United States, and for 50 years has been active in business and financial circles.

A native of Staffordshire, England, Henry Clews came to America as a young man, and went into business. He was one of the organizers of the banking firm of Stout, Clews & Mason. In 1877 he reorganized his interests into Henry Clews & Co. and under that name the firm does business today. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, appointed Mr. Clews government financial agent for the sale of Federal Government bonds. Later, under President Grant, he was appointed fiscal agent of the United States for all foreign governments. In this capacity he was an adviser in the organization of the modern financial system of Japan, and for his services to that power he was decorated in 1908 as a Commander of the Order of the Rising Sun.

Mr. Clews was a founder of the Union League Club of New York, holds memberships in many other prominent clubs in America and abroad, and has long been active in behalf of various educational and charitable institutions. Always a staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Clews twice declined offers of the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury, once the Republican nomination for mayor of New York, and once the collectorship of the Port of New York. Mr. Clews has written a number of books mostly concerning his experiences in the financial world. His career has been highly interesting and successful and he stands well up in the ranks of American financiers.

CHICAGO EXPECTS GOOD BUSINESS

Much Depends on Agriculture and Transportation

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Expectation of business activity in the autumn, and probably all winter, is widespread, but there are misgivings as to the margin of profit. If the two main pillars, agriculture and transportation, are restricted, it is too soon to enlarge the superstructure very much, it is contended. Activity will relate mainly to strengthening the foundation. The price trend, except in farm products, has been upward lately, and now wages are rising, at least for common labor. Farmers believe they are being forced back into the cleft from which they had begun to extricate themselves. If their dilemma late in 1920 caused the terrific slump in general business, the present disparity between prices of their products and other commodities may modify the predictions of better times just ahead for everybody, it is held.

Rural conditions are very irregular. Cotton planters are 50 per cent better off than a year ago, grain farmers 25 per cent less favorably off, and live stock interests about even. If one could imagine an average farmer, he would be practically where he was last autumn in purchasing power. Much encouragement is derived from the stock market's cumulative strength all through the strikes, because the market reflects the trained thinking of the best judges of economic events and trends for at least several months ahead. Particular gratification is expressed at seeing railroads notably strong, intimating the almost forgotten novelty of rail leadership of a bull swing, but there is growing suspicion that the railroads, strictly on physical and financial merits, would not occupy their present altitude in the esteem of investors and speculators if money were not cheap and federal bank reserves plentiful.

High record traffic may soon be offered, but physical limitations are obtrusively evident, which will mean a high operating ratio. A survey of rates and wages and fuel costs affords little assurance of early affluence, except for a few of the strongest or otherwise most fortunate. There have been many months of heavy traffic, much new equipment has been purchased, and a higher average of efficiency has reduced labor cost more than wage reductions indicate, but rates are down out of proportion, and unionism, backed by political influences, still scoffs at managerial authority.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRICES ARE HIGH

Bituminous coal is selling at \$14 in New York, double the price a year ago. There is no anthracite, dealers say. The last price quoted was \$14 a ton.

What little coal Albany, N. Y., dealers have is selling for \$18.65 in Albany, the same price that prevailed a year ago. Dealers who have coal are selling not more than half a ton to a family,

GERMAN PLIGHT OF MARK CALLED WORLD PROBLEM

New York Bank Points to Need of Righteous Understanding Between Capital and Labor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Germany's experience with its prodigious issues of paper money, like the experience of Russia and Austria, is one that proves over again the vicious consequences, upon a whole people, of evil finance, says the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of this city. The mark began to depreciate as its paper tokens began to appear in wrong proportion to its metallic reserves; the speed accelerated as the printing presses turned out more and more rapidly the billions and tens of billions of paper tokens. We can now believe that when the history of the German mark comes to be written, the language used will be the same as that which tells about the experience of France with its assignats.

Like causes bring like effects; reckless inflation in France 120 years ago brought about an effect that was described by one historian in the following terms: "by the way, which are coming to apply literally to Germany today, as they have already come to apply to Russia and Austria: 'It was now,' wrote this historian of France, in describing conditions at the time the assignats flooded France, as marks flood Germany today, 'that are appeared in all their gravity the insupportable calamities, political, administrative, economic, military, moral, and social, which inevitably follow the ever-growing issue of an irretrievably depreciated paper money; the ruin of the Treasury, crushed on the one hand by the insignificance of the revenues paid in paper of a nominal value, and on the other, by the growth of expenditures necessarily met (at least in large part) in actual values; the increasing difficulty of procuring food, the commodities more and more fleeing from a paper sunk so low; impotence and inertia of the administration, deprived by the worthlessness of its paper of all its means of activity; the upsetting of fortunes; the enrichment of all debtors, except the State, and the ruin of all creditors through the payment, in illusory values, of sums contracted for and expressed in real values; universal demoralization.'"

Looking Into the Future

That there should be, in the face of a condition like that existing in Central Europe, an improvement in the exchanges of other countries, is a striking display of their inherent strength, and is worthy of the notice of those who have painted a melancholy prospect for them. Too much rests, however, upon the outcome of what is going on in Central Europe to prophesy cheerfully; so long as Germany is unestablished, and so long as its indemnity obligations remain in doubt, just so long will economic ruin proceed, just so long will political complications continue, and just so much harder will be the establishment of international confidence and order.

Because of the manner in which the economic and social affairs abroad are drifting, there is ample reason to look for some concerted action that will at least attempt to fight matters. Unfortunately, so many recent attempts at concerted action have failed, through lack of international understanding and good will, that people are saying that international affairs ought now to be left to right themselves.

Such a policy would of course be disastrous. The difficulties which beset Europe require positive measures for their correction. Concerted action to overcome these difficulties is necessary; nations cannot grapple with them alone. That, then, is why right leadership, courageous and compelling, is a primary necessity abroad today.

Influence of Railroad Strike

Developments in the strike situation in the United States have lately been both favorable and unfavorable. The good effect of a truce in the soft-coal strike has been counterbalanced by the continuance of the strike in the anthracite coal fields and of the nation-wide strike of the 400,000 shopworkers on the railroads.

There can be no doubt, in view of the effect of the coal and railroad strikes, that from a national viewpoint no bigger question confronts us than that involving the power and responsibility of organized Capital and organized Labor. The controversies which we are witnessing are not simply a new chapter in the eternally differing interpretation of the relationship of Capital and Labor. They involve, rather, the relationship of both Capital and Labor, under our present scheme of industrial organization, to the public. They involve the menace to the public that is contained in the power of a given group, in order to further its own ends, to shut the public off from the fuel and transportation which it depends, and to bring domestic hardship and industrial restriction.

If there were any way in which labor might strike so that its evil results would not fall primarily upon the public; if there could be a strike in which production were maintained and the only thing stopped were the profits of the employers from that production; then the question would be something different than it is. But under existing conditions the major damage wrought by a strike is not the loss to the employer; it is the loss to the community.

Most strikes are not a direct coercion of the employer; they are an attempt to coerce the public into coercing the employer, and they are most effective in proportion as they are most damaging to the public interest. The theory that a strike of coal miners or railroad shopmen is a private affair, and that it is none of the public's business, is obsolete.

Abandonment of a great public ser-

vice of any kind, or the withdrawal of any kind of a public utility, whether or not it is accompanied by forcible opposition to strike breakers, is a critical matter for the whole community. It touches not only the welfare of a class, but vitally concerns the well-being of all the people.

"Square Deal" Mutual Benefit

If new capital is to be attracted to the railroads, Capital must be permitted to have a share of the return from railroad operations. Capital is no less desirous than Labor to find means whereby wage levels may be kept as high as the conditions of trade will permit; its forward-looking leaders are seeking more than ever to understand the wage earners and meet them in a sentiment that is abreast of the era in which we are living. The same is true of those Labor leaders who have a vision of their real responsibilities. For all of these leaders there is no greater service in the interest of the country than that of bringing their two elements into mutual respect and understanding, in a real intention of co-operation. More than anything else, then, there is required an eager desire on the part of all interests together to solve existing questions in a spirit of justice and mutual sympathy. Granted this, and granted a proper recognition of the fundamental doctrines upon which our economic structure is founded, the future will be secure.

SMELTING'S REPORT TO SHOW PROGRESS

The semi-annual report of the American Smelting & Refining Company, which will appear about Sept. 10, will show no earnings on the common stock for the first half year after payment of interest, taxes and preferred dividends, it is expected. Earnings, however, are showing an encouraging increase and it is believed that, with higher prices for lead and zinc, and better average for copper, earnings for the second half may show as much as 2 per cent on the common stock.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NORTHERN PACIFIC	1922	1921	1920
July:			
Oper revenue	\$7,986,291	\$7,877,354	\$7,877,354
Oper income	1,672,350	428,084	428,084
From Jan. 1:			
Oper revenue	49,908,495	48,304,575	48,304,575
Oper income	2,525,802	2,506,082	2,506,082

ERIE	1922	1921	1920
July:			
Oper revenue	\$7,029,170	\$9,502,529	\$9,502,529
Oper income	689,840	1,553,077	1,553,077
From Jan. 1:			
Oper revenue	51,464,476	68,106,024	68,106,024
Oper income	2,504,900	1,251,714	1,251,714

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO	1922	1921	1920
July:			
Oper revenue	\$6,747,227	\$6,568,501	\$6,568,501
Oper income	1,522,985	1,816,312	1,816,312
From Jan. 1:			
Oper revenue	46,167,446	46,518,888	46,518,888
Oper income	9,956,456	9,536,109	9,536,109

MICHIGAN CENTRAL	1922	1921	1920
July:			
Oper revenue	\$6,666,232	\$6,246,834	\$6,246,834
Oper income	1,509,893	1,465,006	1,465,006
From Jan. 1:			
Oper revenue	44,153,881	40,831,059	40,831,059
Oper income	9,822,979	6,395,485	6,395,485

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY	1922
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RUSSIA FINDS LACK OF CAPITAL OBSTACLE TO ELECTRIFICATION

Tendency Now Is to Build Small Plants for Villages Rather Than Large Stations for Industry

RIGA, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Ever since the November revolution, it has been the dream of the Soviet engineers to revolutionize Russian industry, agriculture and transport by a widespread use of electrical power. The Soviet Congress, held in December, 1920, was largely given over to discussion of an elaborate scheme of electrification. Aside from its value as an instrument of economic reconstruction, electrification appealed to the Soviet leaders as a means of speedily transforming Russia into an industrial country and creating the large class of industrial workers which must be the foundation of any Socialist state.

Progress made so far toward the electrification of Russia is indicated in a recent issue of *Economic Life*. The general plan aims at covering all Russia with a net of large regional electrical stations, located near coal mines, oil wells and sources of hydraulic power. The supply of electrical energy is to be furnished by a number of high-pressure conductors, proceeding from the local stations and covering the whole country. It is calculated that these stations can be operated 24 hours a day for a variety of purposes, thereby eliminating the waste which occurs when separate plants are built to supply a factory with power by day and a town with lighting by night.

Far From Being Realized
This ambitious project is very far from being realized. Like most Russian industries, the electrical plants suffer severely from lack of the capital which is essential for preliminary construction operations. One contributor to the supplement suggests that private capital should be attracted into the industry under conditions which would insure payment of principal and interest to the private investors while retaining in the hands of the state the right to direct the development of the project.

In spite of the formidable obstacles which stand in the way of the execution of any scheme of large scale construction in Russia at present, the outlook for electrification is by no means gloomy. Several new stations already have been built; and it is anticipated that stations supplying power to Petrograd, to the Moscow coal basin and to the rich coal mines of the Don will be completed within the next few months.

According to statistics published in

the supplement, there are now 955 electrical stations in Russia, of which about two-thirds are in the cities. Of these, 375 have been built since the revolution; but this number would seem to include mostly stations of very slight power.

Small Stations Are Built
Under the present conditions, when it is so difficult to obtain an adequate supply of material, labor, and capital, there is a tendency to concentrate on the building of small stations which supply electricity to peasant villages. The co-operatives, which have been given much greater freedom and wider scope under the new economic policy, are negotiating with many peasant communities for the setting up of electrical stations in return for payments in money or in kind.

Electrification has shared the fate of most of the Russian industries up to the present time. The sweeping, comprehensive original plans have had to be postponed or curtailed on account of the national poverty which makes it impossible to expend a large amount of labor and material upon enterprises which do not immediately pay their way. On the other hand, progress has certainly been made in the direction of supplying electricity to small communities. And the hope of applying electrical energy to the modernization of Russia's agriculture, industry and transport has certainly not been given up. When Russia emerges from her present economic crisis, the world may see a very practical illustration of an observation made by one of the contributors to the economic life supplement:

"The word which expresses the instinct of the revolution is electrification."

ESTATE IN SCOTLAND TO BECOME TRAINING SCHOOL FOR YOUTHS

EDINBURGH, Aug. 11 (Special Correspondence)—The estate of Craigie Linn, near Paisley, Renfrewshire, will be made into a training ground for youths who contemplate taking up farm life. The British colonies are calling for boys and girls from the home country to go forth and share their heritage, and it was with this object in view that Dr. Cossar, who has a farm in Canada, has obtained land, where city lads can be trained thoroughly prior to their departure

overseas to take up life in the backwoods of Canada, or in the Australian bush.

About 20 boys at a time can be accommodated and trained. The average period of training will be from three to four months. Since 1909, Dr. Cossar has had hundreds of young men on his farm in Canada, 20 or 30 on an average having been sent out each month, so far this year. Some of these boys were trained at a similar home started by Dr. Cossar and carried on by the Scottish Colony Association. It is to meet the increasing opportunities for emigration that this new boy's farm is being started. The prevalence of unemployment has given an impetus to emigration.

It is reckoned that the purchase and equipment of Craigie Linn will cost about £4000. It is expected, however, that the farm will, in the course of a year or so, be able to pay its way.

QUEBEC ATTRACTS AMERICAN MOTORISTS

MONTREAL, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—A sum of between \$30,000 and \$40,000 is spent daily by United States tourists in Montreal, or approximately \$6,000,000 for the six months' period from May to October. For the Province of Quebec the sum would be about \$15,000,000, as Quebec City and other points attract large crowds. The growth of the tourist business in Quebec has been remarkable. From 1915 to the present there has been a steady increase in the annual number of visitors. Twenty-five per cent of these remain here only one day, while the 75 per cent remain from two to 30 days.

Last year some 42,000 American motor cars entered the Province of Quebec from the United States. This year it is expected that the number of visiting cars will exceed 65,000. Although no official figures will be available until the end of the year, this number is believed to be fairly accurate, as the number of cars already registered is greatly in excess of the total of last year at the same time.

NOTE ISSUE AUTHORIZED
HANKOW, China, July 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Ta Liang Salt Bank, situated at Changsha (Hunan), has been formally opened. The bank has been authorized to issue notes to the extent of \$500,000. A branch office will soon be opened in Hankow.

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PROGRESS MADE IN AERONAUTICS IN SPITE OF OBVIOUS DRAWBACKS

Chief Hindrances Noted in England Are Ignorance and Tendency to Subvert Practicality to Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 8.—One of the most trying things, the aeronautical student has to bear is the circulation of reports and opinions he knows are absurd. It is almost impossible to keep check on them, or overtake them. Apparently in some quarters it is a firm conviction that no matter how ridiculous or merely sensational a statement may be, provided the subject be aeronautical, it will be acceptable to an undiscriminating public.

More ignorance is responsible for a great deal; but reports also are made to serve political purposes. As to the latter, there is evidence that the public is beginning to tire of the bogey—and it certainly is a bogey at the present time—of imminent danger of aerial invasion from the continent of Europe. The growth of the United States' air forces has even been mentioned as occasion for alarm.

There is, of course, in some quarters a sincere belief that Great Britain has neglected essential precautions. But the Government, by refusing to be hurried into taking panic measures, is beginning to reap the reward of a general recognition that at the present time the wise course is to lay foundations and to avert the complete ruin of the aircraft industry.

One could write at great length, taking misstatement after misstatement and disproving them, but two or three of the more glaring instances will suffice. Before coming to them, however, it may be stated that the political side of the agitation has been

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been for the raising of extraneous

Now on two main questions, the public is being persistently misled. One day people are assured that Great Britain has no up-to-date aeroplanes; the next day, details more or less imaginary, are published about wonderful new machines; one day it is asserted that all aeroplanes made of wood and fabric are out of date, and that all-metal construction will solve every difficulty; the next day, it is said that all-metal construction languishes in Great Britain because the authorities are impenetrable to new ideas.

increase in the size of aeroplanes must proceed by small steps. Various types are being built; but all are experimental, and it would be most unwise to put any one of them into production without extensive trials.

Hailed as Biggest in World
A new two-engine British flying boat of a total horsepower of 1200 was re-

cently hailed as the biggest in the world. As a matter of fact, there is almost completed at the Fairey Aviation Company's works a four-engine flying boat of 2400 horsepower, to carry a crew of nine. The hull is a really stout, seaworthy sea-going boat of wood. The total weight of the machine is 15 tons, and of this, six tons can be useful load. It could carry fuel enough for 20 hours.

But there are at least three flying boats larger than the two-engine machine hailed as the biggest in the world! And there are two or three very big land machines, one of them, a Bristol, known as the "Tramp," designed as a troop-carrier and fitted with four Sledge engines geared to two propellers. This latter feature also was hailed as unique when, as a matter of fact, the central engine room with four engines driving one or two screws—of which also there is a British example—was introduced by German designers long ago.

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TILDEN AND PATTERSON TO START IN CHALLENGE ROUND

United States Is Ready to Repel the Invasion of the Australian Davis Cup Tennis Players

Year	Winner	Score
1900—United States	5-0
1902—United States	5-0
1903—British Isles	4-1
1904—British Isles	5-0
1905—British Isles	5-0
1906—British Isles	5-0
1907—Australasia	3-2
1908—Australasia	3-2
1909—Australasia	5-0
1911—Australasia	5-0
1912—British Isles	3-2
1913—United States	3-2
1914—Australasia	3-2
1915—Australasia	5-0
1920—United States	5-0
1921—United States	5-0

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 31 (Special).—The members of the United States and Australian Davis Cup tennis teams, which are to compete in the challenge round for the famous trophy on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club here tomorrow, Saturday and Monday, will hold their last practice sessions today and followers of the sport are awaiting the playing of the first two singles matches tomorrow with the keenest interest ever shown in one of these competitions.

R. N. Williams 2d, captain of the United States team, and G. L. Patterson, captain of the Australian team, met with J. S. Myrick, president of the tennis association here yesterday and named the players who would represent the two countries in the singles section of play tomorrow and Monday. The men who will take part in the doubles will not be named until tomorrow afternoon.

Captain Williams selected W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, national champion, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, national champion in 1915 and 1919, to represent the defenders; while Captain Patterson selected himself and J. O. Anderson to represent the challenge. Tilden will meet Patterson in the first match tomorrow and Johnston will face Anderson in the second. On Monday Johnston will meet Patterson in the first match and Anderson face Tilden in the second.

The United States is regarded as a strong favorite to defend the Cup although those most closely connected with the two teams believe that the Australians will put up a much better battle this year than did the Japanese team which challenged in 1921. Last year the United States made a clean sweep of its matches, Ichiji Kumagae and Zenzo Shimizu of Japan proving to be no match for Tilden and Johnston in the singles and R. N. Williams 2d, and W. M. Washburn, New York, in the doubles match. Tilden and Johnston have played seven singles matches in Davis Cup competitions and neither has been defeated. They played against France, the British Isles and Australasia in 1920 and against Japan in 1921. Tilden has also played in three doubles matches without being defeated. Not counting this year's qualifying matches Patterson has played in four singles Davis Cup matches, winning two and losing two, while Anderson has played in 10, winning seven and losing three. Patterson is the present world's champion, having won the title at Wimbledon this summer when Tilden, who held it in 1920 and 1921, declined to defend. Tilden, however, is regarded as a much stronger player than the Australian captain and many will be surprised if he does not bring his victories to nine as a result of his two matches in this year's challenge round. Johnston is very little behind Tilden in singles play and should also succeed in taking two straight matches this year. Any other result will come as a decided upset to followers of the game in this country.

The doubles match carries some uncertainty about it. Tilden and Richards, the national champions, are generally expected to defend for the United States, especially since they defeated Patterson and Wood in the national doubles Tuesday. Patterson failed to show up strongly in the doubles Tuesday and it is rather expected that Anderson, if in form, will be paired with Wood on Saturday. Either Tilden and Richards, or Tilden and Johnston, should a shift be necessary, should win from any combination that may be selected to represent the challengers.

This will be the seventeenth annual battle for the famous trophy which was presented by D. F. Davis of St. Louis in 1900. Davis was, with Holcombe Ward of New Jersey, the national doubles champion at that time and he played on the United States team which met the British Isles in the first competition for the cup that year. Davis won both his singles matches and, with Ward, won the doubles. This was the only year Davis ever played in the singles; but he took part with Ward again in the doubles in 1902 and was defeated by that great team of R. N. Williams and H. L. Doherty of the British Isles. Of the 16 tournaments which have already been held, Australasia has won the majority having six to its credit, while the United States and the British Isles are tied for second place with five to the credit of each. No other country has been able to capture the trophy from this "Big Three."

In 1900, 1902 and 1903 only two countries were involved in the competition, these being the United States and the British Isles. The former won the first two years; but the British Isles took the cup on its first journey the third year and it was not until 1913 that it again came home. The British Isles were able to hold it four years before it went to Australasia where it remained until the British Isles recaptured it in 1912 only to lose it to the United States which in turn lost it the next year to Australasia. Australasia defended against the British Isles in 1919, but in 1920 it was again won by its home country and has stayed in the custody of the United States Lawn Tennis Association ever since.

That the event is rapidly growing

to take in more and more countries is shown by the fact that since 1903 at least three countries have entered each year. In 1904, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911 and 1912 there were three entrants; in 1905 and 1919 there were five; in 1920 there were six; in 1913 and 1914 there were seven; in 1921 there were 13 and this year there were 15. Counting preliminary matches and not including those which have been played this year no less than 49 matches have taken place with three others which were scheduled defaulted. Eighty-six players have competed in preliminary or challenge-round matches and 16 of them have never been defeated. Of this number H. L. Doherty, British Isles, heads the list with eight to his credit. Tilden and Johnston are close seconds with seven each while T. M. Mayrogorato, British Isles is fourth with five straight. N. E. Brookes of Australasia is far in the lead as regards the number of Davis Cup matches played in with 25 to his credit, 18 of which were victories, while A. F. Wilding, also of Australasia, is second with 21 matches to his credit, 15 of which were victories. One hundred and ninety-two singles matches have been played in all. The results of the singles matches follow:

Player	Country	W	L	P.C.
H. L. Doherty, British Isles	8	0	1.000
W. T. Tilden 2d, United States	7	0	1.000
W. M. Johnston, United States	7	0	1.000
T. M. Mayrogorato, Brit. Isles	5	0	1.000
M. D. Whitman, United States	4	0	1.000
S. H. Smith, British Isles	4	0	1.000
C. L. Winslow, South Africa	2	0	1.000
D. F. Davis, United States	2	0	1.000
L. R. Rieley, British Isles	2	0	1.000
Randolph Lycett, British Isles	2	0	1.000
M. Zema, Czechoslovakia	2	0	1.000
Norman Peach, Australasia	2	0	1.000
L. S. Dean, India	1	0	1.000
C. V. Todd, Australasia	1	0	1.000
C. R. Gauntlett, South Africa	1	0	1.000
W. F. Johnson, United States	1	0	1.000
W. J. Clotcher, United States	1	0	1.000
N. E. Brookes, Australasia	1	0	1.000
A. F. Wilding, Australasia	1	0	1.000
J. O. Anderson, Australasia	1	0	1.000
W. A. Larwood, United States	1	0	1.000
R. N. Williams 2d, United States	1	0	1.000
Ichiji Kumagae, Japan	1	0	1.000
Zenzo Shimizu, Japan	1	0	1.000
A. R. F. Kingscott, Brit. Isles	1	0	1.000
J. C. Parke, British Isles	1	0	1.000
B. C. Wright, United States	1	0	1.000
R. F. Doherty, British Isles	1	0	1.000
W. Lemaire, Belgium	1	0	1.000
A. W. Gore, British Isles	1	0	1.000
R. W. Heath, Australasia	1	0	1.000
G. L. Patterson, Australasia	1	0	1.000
M. J. G. Ritchie, British Isles	1	0	1.000
C. G. Rahe, Germany	1	0	1.000
P. M. Davson, British Isles	1	0	1.000
C. J. van Lennep, Holland	1	0	1.000
S. D. Kool, Holland	1	0	1.000
F. G. Lowe, British Isles	1	0	1.000
Manuel Alonso, Spain	1	0	1.000
Manuel Washer, Belgium	1	0	1.000
J. Samazueli, France	1	0	1.000
Decimus, Belgium	1	0	1.000
Max Woosnam, British Isles	1	0	1.000
Holcombe Ward, United States	1	0	1.000
B. P. Schwengers, Canada	1	0	1.000
R. de Borman, Belgium	1	0	1.000
L. Lammer, Belgium	1	0	1.000
O. Kreuzer, Germany	1	0	1.000
C. P. Dixon, British Isles	1	0	1.000
A. H. Gohert, France	1	0	1.000
E. G. Watson, Belgium	1	0	1.000
R. D. Little, United States	1	0	1.000
W. H. Laurentz, France	1	0	1.000
J. R. Hawkes, Australasia	1	0	1.000
R. de Borman, Belgium	1	0	1.000
G. H. Dodd, South Africa	1	0	1.000
A. W. Gore, British Isles	1	0	1.000
E. D. Black, British Isles	1	0	1.000
James Dean, British Isles	1	0	1.000
P. D. Wright, United States	1	0	1.000
P. Ayme, France	1	0	1.000
R. Kinze, Austria	1	0	1.000
C. von Wessely, Austria	1	0	1.000
C. G. Watson, Belgium	1	0	1.000
H. R. Barrett, British Isles	1	0	1.000
F. B. Alexander, United States	1	0	1.000
M. H. Long, United States	1	0	1.000
S. N. Donst, Australasia	1	0	1.000
R. L. Lesueur, South Africa	1	0	1.000
L. O. S. Poldevin, Australasia	1	0	1.000
R. de Borman, Belgium	1	0	1.000
O. Froitzheim, Germany	1	0	1.000
L. Raymond, South Africa	1	0	1.000
M. Gernot, France	1	0	1.000
A. H. Lowe, British Isles	1	0	1.000
Paul Bennett, Canada	1	0	1.000
E. H. Laframboise, Canada	1	0	1.000
Manuel de Gomar, Spain	1	0	1.000
M. Ardet, Czechoslovakia	1	0	1.000
S. M. K. B. India	1	0	1.000
Jean Brugnon, France	1	0	1.000
Erik Tegner, Denmark	1	0	1.000
Fagn Ingverslev, Denmark	1	0	1.000
A. A. Fyze, India	1	0	1.000

* One match defaulted.

There have been 60 doubles teams in the competition and 51 matches have been played. The Doherty brothers of the British Isles lead the list with five straight victories, while Anderson and C. V. Todd of Australasia are second and Tilden and Johnston, United States, third. The results of the doubles matches follow:

Player and Country	W	L	P.C.
Doherty Bros., British Isles	5	0	1.000
Anderson and Johnston, U. S.	3	0	1.000
Williams and Washburn, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Decimus and Ayme, France	1	0	1.000
Wright and Behr, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Hackett and Alexander, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Hackett and Little, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Gore and Barrett, British Isles	1	0	1.000
Beamish and Dixon, Brit. Isles	1	0	1.000
Kyocet and Woosnam, Brit. Isles	1	0	1.000
Lammers and Washer, Belgium	1	0	1.000
Jones and Doust, Australasia	1	0	1.000
Kingscott and Barrett, Brit. Isles	1	0	1.000
DeGuis and Laurentz, France	1	0	1.000
Van Lennep and Kool, Holland	1	0	1.000
Brookes and Wilding, Ausasia	1	0	1.000
Hackett and McLoughlin, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Brookes and Dunlop, Ausasia	1	0	1.000
Wright and Wright, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Ward and Davis, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Ward and Little, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Dixon and Barrett, Brit. Isles	1	0	1.000
Powell and Schwengers, Can.	1	0	1.000
Wright and Dean, Ausasia	1	0	1.000
Kleinschroth and Rahe, Ger.	1	0	1.000
Barrett and Mayrogorato, B. I.	1	0	1.000
Brookes and Patterson, Ausasia	1	0	1.000
Gohert and Laurentz, France	1	0	1.000
Kumagae and Shimizu, Japan	1	0	1.000
Decimus and Gernot, France	1	0	1.000
Black and Barrett, British Isles	1	0	1.000
Wilding and Poldevin, Ausasia	1	0	1.000
Kifol and Wessely, Ausasia	1	0	1.000
Parke and Ritchie, British Isles	1	0	1.000
Alexander and Wright, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Parke and Crawley, Brit. Isles	1	0	1.000
McLoughlin and Long, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Bundy and Little, U. S.	1	0	1.000
McLoughlin and Wright, U. S.	1	0	1.000
Cauntlett and LeSueur, So. Af.	1	0	1.000
Froitzheim and Kreuzer, Ger.	1	0	1.000
Parke and Mayrogorato, B. I.	1	0	1.000

Davis International Tennis Cup, Its Donor, Challengers and Defenders



Flamingo Meets Shelburne House

Match Today Decides Meadowbrook's Opponent in Final

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Flamingo and Shelburne House pony polo quartets, American teams, will meet today to decide Meadowbrook's opponent in the final round of the Herbert Memorial Cup tournament, scheduled for Saturday.

The Meadowbrook aggregation made its first appearance in the tournament yesterday and, led by the irresistible play of Devereux Milburn and Thomas Hitchcock Jr., international stars, vanquished by a score of 16 to 13 the Orange County four, which had created a sensation in the opening match of the cup play by eliminating the famous Argentine Federation team. The margin by which the Meadowbrooks triumphed was more impressive than the score indicates, as six of Orange County's goals were gained by handi-cap. Hitchcock was the scoring ace with nine tallies.

Tomorrow the Argentine and Anglo-American Eastcott quartet, which, with the all-Irish four, was eliminated by American combinations, will meet in an exhibition match. The Argentines took two out of three matches in England from the Eastcott aggregation. Lineups for today's game follow: Flamingo—J. C. Cooley, No. 1; Harry East, No. 2; B. K. Gains, No. 3; P. H. Prince Jr., back. Shelburne House—L. E. Stoddard, No. 1; Raymond Belmont, No. 2; J. W. Webb, No. 3; R. E. Strawbridge Jr., back.

The Orange County team, in its match with Meadowbrook yesterday, lacked the form and the fight of the four which triumphed over the Argentine team Saturday. It was kept on the defensive throughout, its mallet work was not of the best, and the Meadowbrook horsemen generally out- rode it. In the fifth chucker, the Orange-shielded players made a belated spur, but it was short-lived.

Hitchcock and von Stade as forwards were superior to W. A. Harriman and C. C. Rumsey, but Malcolm Stevenson and Elliot Beeson, the respective number threes, were nearly equal. Devereux Milburn outthrew Morgan Belmont, though the Orange County back made spectacular dashes down the field. Poor striking made his efforts negligible.

Milburn was as strong on the defense as on the attack. Several times he snatched away balls for goals, and with powerful backhand strokes lashed the pellet from a distance half way down the field, where von Stade or Hitchcock was primed to carry it through. Bacon intercepted many Orange County rallies. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK	ORANGE COUNTY
No. 1—S. von Stade.....	W. A. Harriman
No. 2—Thomas Hitchcock.....	C. C. Rumsey
No. 3—E. C. Bacon.....	M. Stevenson
Back—Devereux Milburn, Morgan Belmont	

Score—Meadowbrook 16, Orange County 12. Goals—Hitchcock 9, Milburn 4, Von Stade 3 for Meadowbrook; Harriman 4, Rumsey 2 for Orange County. Goals by handi-cap—4 for Orange County. Referee—L. L. Lacey, Argentine Polo Federation. Umpire—L. E. Stoddard. Scorer and timer—W. H. Rocap.

POLO DRAWINGS ARE ANNOUNCED

Play in the Philadelphia Tournament Starts Sept. 13

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Polo Association yesterday announced the drawing for the Philadelphia tournament, beginning Sept. 13 and continuing until Sept. 23, on the field of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala.

The Anglo-American-Eastcott team drew the bye, and the tournament will open Sept. 13 with All-Ireland pitted against Orange County. The other dates are:

Sept. 14—Meadowbrook vs. Flamingo.
Sept. 15—Argentina vs. Shelburne.
Sept. 16—Eastcott vs. the winner of the game of Sept. 13.
Sept. 17—The winner of the game of Sept. 14 vs. the winner of the game of Sept. 15.

The finals will be played Sept. 23.

The 170 ponies of the contesting teams will move by special train from Rumson, N. J., Sept. 10, and will be quartered in the stables at Cynwyd, Penn., a short distance from the playing field at Bala.

A total of 83 entries has been received for the Detroit regatta. Besides the gold cup, seven other trophies will be raced for.

RECORD ENTRY LIST FOR DETROIT RACES

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Thirteen speed boats, the largest entry on record, will contest for the gold cup, emblematic of the power boat championship of America, in the regatta to be held Friday, Saturday, and Monday at Detroit, according to announcement today by the American Power Boat Association.

G. A. R. Wood's Baby Gar II and Edsel Ford's Goldfish are among the principal entrants. Hydroplanes are barred from this year's contest, which is limited to displacement boats of not less than 25 feet in overall length.

Tennis Officials To Make Draw Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The draw for the national men's singles championship, which began on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Sept. 8, will be made today at the offices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Ranking players will be seeded according to the judgment of officials who have examined the year's tournament records.

JEAN BOROTRA AND DE GOMAR DEPART

French and Spanish Davis Cup Team Members Sail Home

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Two members of the invading Davis Cup teams left the United States yesterday for their homes in Europe. They were Jean Borotra of the French team and Count Manuel de Gomar of the Spanish combination. They sailed on the France for Havre.

Both of them had hoped to stay in the United States for the national championship at the Germantown Cricket Club, but were unable to do so. Just before his departure Borotra made the following statement to a representative of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

"I very much appreciate the many courtesies to our team that made our stay so pleasant," he said, "and I would like to thank all those who were so nice to us. It is too bad that I can't stay to play in your championship for I would like the experience of competing in such an event. I feel sure that our trip benefited our players immensely and I am only sorry that we could not stay longer."

Through an interpreter Count de Gomar also said he was most grateful for the cordial welcome the Spanish team had experienced. "I am glad that the two Alonsos can stay to play in the national championship. I should like also to stay and particularly to see the challenge round of the Davis Cup contest, which I believe will be very close."

Long Driving Hurts British Golf Play

London Papers Seem to Attribute Walker Cup Defeat to This

LONDON, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—British golfers are hard hit over the defeat of their picked players in the international matches at Southampton, N. Y. There is much comment in the morning newspapers, and the upshot of the experts' analysis seems to be that the British lost their supremacy by making a fetish of long driving.

The Daily Mail editorially recalls the remark made by W. J. Travis, when he surprised the golf world 18 years ago by capturing the British amateur championship. Travis said: "I won because the British players are engaging in a debauchery of long driving."

That is still the trouble here, according to Harry Vardon, who, in an interview, is quoted as declaring: "All that our leading amateurs, and our younger professionals too, seem to bother about is hitting the ball a tremendous distance. They don't trouble about the finer points of the game, which count for most. That is where the Americans beat us; they beat us particularly in the iron shots up to the hole, which have always been the master shots in golf."

Vardon rates the American golfers so highly that he figured they would win every game from the British in the competition for the Walker cup.

HARVARD WILL START PRACTICE ON SEPT. 12

Harvard's football class will start their practice on Sept. 12. The candidates have been instructed to report that afternoon at 3:30 at the locker building on Soldiers Field. The Middlebury College game will open the season on Sept. 30.

A conference was held yesterday between Head Coach R. T. Fisher and Capt. C. C. Buell '23, while Fisher is not yet in a position to make known his complete staff of assistant coaches, he authorized the announcement of the names of some of them yesterday. James Knox will again act as scout and strategist and will handle the second eleven. Dr. Derric Parmenter will have charge of the centers, R. M. Sedgwick, who played tackle on the 1919 and 1920 eleven, will work with the tackles, and W. B. Felton of the 1918 and 1919 teams will be the chief quarterback coach.

Edward Webster, Harvard's manager, has returned from a tour of England and Germany and expects to get down to work today and start preparations for the fast approaching season.

MANY CENTERS WILL ENTER YACHT RACES

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Craft representing most of the yachting centers in the United States will compete in the National Star Yacht championship, to be sailed off Execution Light, in Long Island Sound, Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

Besides the western division of the Long Island Sound Association, which will hold a final elimination trial tomorrow to select its representative, other entries include the California Yacht Club, the Cleveland Yacht Club, whose craft won the elimination race of the Lake Erie Star Fleet; the Narragansett Star Fleet of Providence, R. I.; the Detroit River Fleet; the Massachusetts Coast Fleet and the Central and Eastern Long Island fleets.

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PHILIPPINES' INCOMES
TAXED FOR \$2,766,000
MANILA, P. I., Aug. 10 (By The
Associated Press)—The net total of
taxable income in the Philippine
Islands during the year 1920, according
to data obtained from the Internal
Revenue Bureau, was \$90,000,000,
yielding to the Government a tax of
approximately \$2,766,000. Of this total
the aggregate individual incomes
amounted to \$52,696,000 while corporations
and partnerships returned
\$37,304,000.

According to the data there were
543 individuals and 1963 corporations
and partnerships with taxable in-
comes. Eleven concerns reported a
net income each of more than \$500-
000, 13 from \$250,000 to \$500,000, 103
from \$50,000 to \$250,000, and 1836 from
\$5000 to \$50,000.
Seven individuals had a net income
of from \$175,000 to \$450,000, 105 from
\$50,000 to \$175,000, 217 from \$25,000 to
\$50,000, 2337 from \$5000 to \$25,000.
The income tax rate in the
Philippines is 3 per cent.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC ASSETS GROW
TORONTO, Aug. 18 (Special Cor-
respondence)—The annual report of the
Hydro-electric Power Commission of
Ontario, published recently, shows a
comparative table of the growth of the
hydro municipalities since 1912. The
number of municipalities has risen
from 45 to 215 and their total assets
from 10 to 40 millions, while in the same
period total liabilities jumped from 10
to 25 millions. The surplus, less de-
preciation for 1921, is \$618,726, but it
is fully explained that all surplus even-
tually returns to the consumers.

CHINESE BOYCOTT TRIED
VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 18 (Special
Correspondence)—The latest move on
the part of white interests to counter-
act the progress of Chinese agricultur-
ists on the Pacific Coast is the effort of
the British Columbia Farmers Insti-
tute to bar Oriental produce from the
public market here. The City Council
has been urged to pass a by-law pro-
hibiting the sale of Oriental produce in
the market, as it is alleged that white
dealers handle this produce for its
growers.

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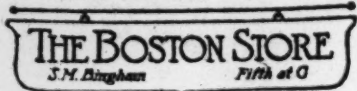
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS PAGE

Visiting School in India

GIRLS SCHOOLS

WHEN traveling in India, I often wish I might become invisible, as we read in fairy stories of people doing. It would have been so much more interesting to have seen how the people there lived, when no foreign visitors were present. When visiting the schools, for instance, how interesting it would have been, if by eating a bit of mushroom or ginger-root, I could have become as small as Tom Thumb, so that I could look on unobserved from behind an eraser or a flower on the teacher's desk!

As it was, our visit had to be announced in advance, often a day or two before. In this way, the teachers and pupils had time to array themselves in holiday dress and a special program was arranged. We were guests of the state, so we were conducted by an official to the schools and other places we wished to visit. This made it much more like a party than like a school. The girls wore rings on their fingers and toes, in their ears and noses, beads and chains about their necks and many bangles jingling on their arms and ankles. Their frocks were often of thin silk of dainty colors. The boys were neat in fresh suits of white linen. As a rule, everybody, including the teachers, was barefooted. A few wore slippers, but almost no one wore stockings.

The Process of "Showing-Off"

We soon discovered that every school had a "showing-off" program for visitors. There were drills, marches, games, music, recitations and speeches, all carefully learned and ready whenever a visitor was announced. These prepared programs were much the same all over India. Sometimes we would ask to hear the regular lessons. This usually caused a little excitement at first, but it was soon apparent that the teacher would ask questions only of the children whom she was perfectly sure could answer them correctly, so the pupils stopped worrying. Perhaps you can remember some time when your own teacher played that trick on a visitor. India is not the only country where teachers sometimes "show-off." But guests always see through the little trick and laugh to themselves.

In India the boys and girls attend separate schools. The British Government has done much for India in the way of providing public schools. It often pays part of the expense, while the city government pays the rest. There are not nearly enough schools, yet, however, to accommodate all the children in that vast country. Some parents do not wish their girls to learn to read and write, but most of them are beginning to see the advantage of an education. Probably there will be enough schools for everybody by the time they are needed.

The first school I visited was in Travancore, in Southern India. The girls huddled shyly on benches placed against the walls, and eyed us with curiosity. They probably felt much as you would, if some Chinese or Eskimos visited your school and asked to hear your lessons. Our pith hats and starched dresses could not possibly appear as attractive to them as their soft, gracefully draped saris did to us. Most of them wore gilt disks in their ears almost as large as a doorknob. Some wore disks or hoops of light blue or pink celluloid. We did not see this kind of ear ornament in any other part of India.

Studying Abroad

Many of these girls had not yet begun to study English, so we could not understand them when they read and sang. In these public schools they learn their own language first. They study aloud, which seemed very strange to some of us. When listening to the exercises in the room, we could scarcely hear what the children said, because of the noise made by those studying in the other rooms. What do you suppose they would

think of the silence during an American or English study period, when the girls were being very good indeed? It would probably seem just as strange to them as their clatter does to people of the West. They showed us some pretty needlework done in the school. All Indian girls learn to make lace or do needlework. When we left, they put leis of flowers about our necks, sprinkled us with perfume and gave us bouquets.

Then we drove to another school. This we found more interesting, for the girls were not so shy and more of them could understand English. In each room a bright little girl was selected to read us the story of George Washington and the cherry tree. This was probably because we were American.

We heard that same story read five or six times that morning, but each time on a different note. They read with almost no expression. If they began on the pitch of do, or mi, or sol, they read to the end on the same pitch. You might try doing that and see how funny it would sound. But not in school, of course! The girls in this school wore much more jewelry than those in the other school, but of a cheaper kind. They jingled their bangles merrily, beating time, while one girl played a strange-looking instrument. To us it did not sound much like music, for they do not have our do-re-mi scale; that is to say, there are many more notes in their scale, with such a tiny bit of difference between them, that to us it sounded like the same note sliding about. Always when leaving, we were given leis and bouquets. This is certainly a pretty custom.

The Fashion of Covering Faces

In this part of India the high caste ladies and girls do not cover their faces when walking in the streets or driving, as they do in most parts of the country. They go about quite as freely as people in England or America. In Bhopal, in Central India, where we visited later, all of the girls of the school and covered their faces. Some wore in palanquins, others were carried in palanquins, by coolies, and some sat in a large basket that dangled from the end of a pole, which a faithful family servant balanced on his shoulder as he trotted along. All of them wore thick veils.

In Bhopal we first visited the Victoria Girls' School, which receives girls of all castes and religions. The

showing-off program here was short. We heard few lessons, but saw much fine needlework. The principal wore European dress, which I did not find nearly so becoming as her own Indian costume. She kept on her hat all morning, which gave her quite the air of a visitor. She had done splendid work in the school. When she began, there were only six pupils and, when we were there, the school had increased to 150.

The ruler of this state was a lady, known as Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal. She was an excellent ruler and quite as efficient as any of the princes that ruled the other states. Though she took a deep interest in every department of her Government and knew just what was going on, she never appeared in public without being entirely enveloped in a sort of domino cloak with peek-a-boo holes

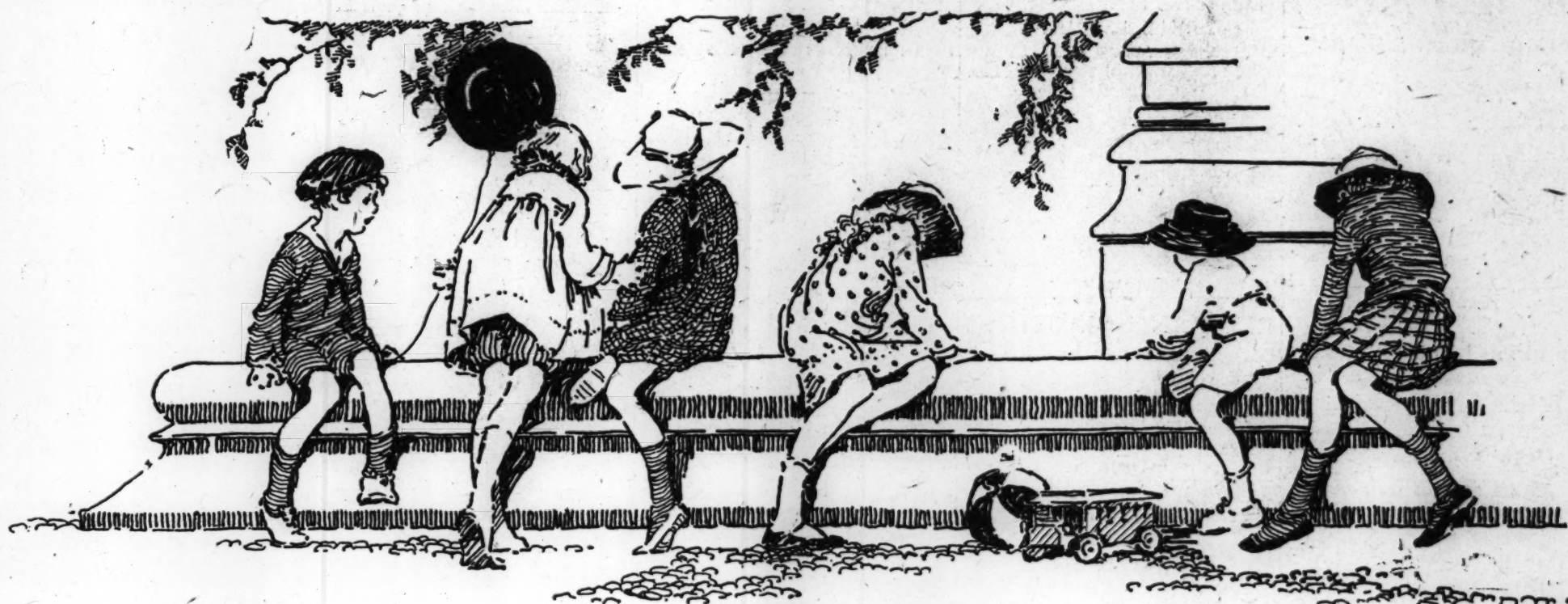
What is Lovelier than a Pool?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is lovelier than a pool, With a silver fountain playing, In its midst all crystal cool, Leaping lightly, softly spraying; Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle saying To the old stones gray and dark, What is lovelier than a pool In a summer park?

All the children, drawing near, See its bubbles shining, drifting, Watch its rainbow colors clear, Changing swiftly, bright and shifting; See its shadows softly sitting, To its fairy music hark. What is lovelier than a pool In a still, green park!

NANCY BYRD TURNER.



All the Children Drawing Near—See Its Bubbles Shining

in the hood for her to look through. When receiving her officials or other gentlemen, she sat behind a lattice so arranged that she could watch them without being seen. I should like to tell you of her palaces and gardens and elephants, and of some of the interesting times I had while her guest, but now we are visiting schools. The Sultana's school for high caste girls was directly under the Begam's charge. Some of the little princesses were attending this school. This was the only girls' school we visited where uniforms were worn. These were much gayer than the uniforms worn in any of our schools. Fancy all the girls in a school here appearing at classes in red bloomers, green blouses and scarfs, no stockings and black slippers with pink bows! The pupils had desks, which is uncommon in India. The classrooms opened upon a central court, each having but three walls like alcoves. During recess the girls played in the court. Over the

entrance to the street hung a huge velvet curtain, about as large as a stage curtain. Curtains of this kind are called purdahs. In most Indian homes there is one of these purdahs dividing the house into two parts, one for the women and one for the men. Now, however, many Indian families are doing away with this custom and are living more as do people in western countries.

We visited many more schools for girls, but they are all pretty much alike. Also, we met a number of little Indian princesses, who have their lessons at home with a tutor or governess, often from England. There is much for the different nations to learn from one another. If the women and girls of the Orient learn the advantages of greater freedom and higher education from people in Europe and America, they might learn something from them in gentleness, pretty ways and courtesy to guests.

The Floral Fete

A FLORAL fete had been planned, on a large scale, at which Olive and Barbara were to help. It was to be held in the beautiful grounds of the Manor House. There was a lake on which it was proposed to have a sailing competition, for children who possessed toy boats or yachts. Another attraction was to be the floral guessing competition. The children's aunt had borrowed 100 little specimen glasses from a friend and said: "I want to have a wild flower in each, and let competitors write down their names. I don't think I could tell you 100 wild flowers, if I tried for ever so long; but I know Olive won a prize last year for her pressed specimens, and—"

"Oh, Aunt, I should love to go and find the flowers for the specimen glasses," broke in Olive.

"That is what I hoped you would undertake. Monday will be the best day to go. I daresay Barbara would go with you."

On Monday morning the two girls, accompanied by Ben, the black retriever, set off in high spirits.

A Wild Flower Hunt

"We must hunt in as many different localities as possible," said Olive. "There will be flowers in that wood that we should not find on the moor." She had a vasculum and Olive carried an oblong tin with a well-fitting lid. Olive also had a notebook and pencil to write down each fresh flower. In the lane leading to the wood, they found many treasures.

"I expect we shall get more than 100," remarked Barbara.

"If we do, we can discard the well-known ones, such as dandelion and horehound," replied her sister.

From the wood they went across a meadow and followed a stream, adding continually to their list.

"How many now?" asked Barbara.

"Sixty-four. I expect this will be a good district."

They were delighted with a clump of deep-blue gentians in a damp hollow.

"Aren't they beautiful? We must only pick one and leave the rest for other people to admire," said Olive, who seldom gathered more than one specimen from a plant.

When they had explored the moor, they had brought the total number of flowers to 93.

"Only seven more! We shall find those going back," Olive remarked.

Arranging the Specimens

To her surprise they found, not seven, but 27 fresh ones. It was interesting to put the flowers into the specimen glasses, and arrange them on numbered cards on a long table.

"How many do you know, Mother?" asked Olive, when her task was ended.

"Nearly all, dear, but one or two would puzzle me."

The floral fete proved a great attraction in the neighborhood. Hundreds of entrance tickets were quickly sold. Barbara at the lake, and Olive in charge of the wild flowers, were very pleased when their aunt found two ladies to relieve them while they looked at the other features of interest.

"Come and see the dancing," said Olive.

Around the gayly decorated maypole were tripping some little village children. In another corner sets of eight were illustrating old English country dances. On the terrace were stalls of needlework or fancy articles. Each stall was named after a flower, and the lady in charge was dressed to represent it. On the lawn there was a pageant, arranged by an artist, representing scenes from the history of the village.

"Now I must go back to the lake," said Barbara. "I have sold 40 tickets already, and the regatta is to start presently."

Guessing the Names

Olive's flower table was greatly admired. Competitors were given cards numbered to a hundred, with dainty white pencils attached. It was surprising how few persons recognized even half of the specimens. Lady's tresses and the blue gentian baffled many. A girl from the County Secondary School wrote down correctly 91 names, and hers was the highest until who should buy an entrance ticket but Olive's botanical mistress who was spending her vacation in the village!

"There, I think you will find those correct," she said with a twinkle in her eyes, "but my card is not for competition."

She had known every one. So the prize went to Olive's school friend, and it was a useful little pocket microscope.

Just a Little Worm

The little earth worm that comes to the surface of the soil on moist days, and when you find wriggling in the soft earth that you dig up when you are planting your garden, is an honest, innocent, hard-working and useful member of the community. He is as necessary to the welfare of your garden as many other things that you take great pains to put into and respect the next time you meet him.

The earth worm eats the earth, for

he needs some of the soil that it contains. He never harms any root, and he only uses a little of the material in which he lives. This silent, busy little worker brings the earth to the surface from below, and the holes and galleries which he makes allow heat and moisture and all the atmospheric agents to penetrate the earth, thus making it lighter and so more favorable for the growth of the roots of trees and shrubs. As he enters the galleries and passageways that he makes, he draws in with him leaves and mosses. These form a rich substance which greatly improves the condition of the soil. The earth worm drains, cultivates and enriches the soil. Keep on with your good work, little earth worm! We will not disturb you!

Caring for the Rabbits

"OH DEAR!" said Ned! "Those rabbits are in the garden again. How shall I ever keep them in their pens?"

"Well," said his cousin Frank, who was on a visit, "I will tell you how I do it. When I make their runs, I dig down about six inches and cover the bottom of the pen with wire netting. Then I cover the netting with earth as deep as it was before. This gives the rabbits the soft ground to play on, but keeps them from digging out."

"That's all right enough," remarked Will, a neighbor's boy who was present, "but it would be too much work if you had a large pen like mine."

"How do you do it?" inquired Ned.

"Why, I simply let the wire around

the pens go into the ground two feet deep. It is not very easy digging the trenches for the wire, but when once you get it in, you can be sure that your rabbits will stay where you want them."

"Don't they make holes in the ground, when you do that?" asked Frank.

"Yes," said Will, "they make rabbit warrens all through the ground and sometimes there isn't a rabbit to be seen. But that doesn't make much difference, because, when winter comes, I keep them in hutches all the time."

"There's one thing I have discovered," continued the boy, "and that is that the earth in the runs must be renewed every few weeks if the runs themselves are small. In a big yard like mine, I don't have to do this, but I make the yard in a different place each spring. The old yard is dug up and planted to some vegetable."

"What do you use in the winter hutches?" asked Frank.

"I used to use sawdust, but now I use the prepared litter which is sold in all of the poultry shops and which is meant for covering the floors of hen houses. It is just the thing for rabbit hutches, because it keeps them clean and sweet, and does not need to be changed as often as sawdust."

"I am glad to see that you have your rabbits in a place where they are shaded during the middle of the day," said Frank's father, who happened to come up at that moment. "Rabbits have very thick coats and soon get pretty warm, unless they can get into the shade. Of course, if they have holes in the ground like those of our young friend, these holes will always be cool."

"I hope, too, that you boys will see that your rabbits always have water to drink as long as warm weather lasts. No boy or girl should have pets, unless he or she is willing to give them all the care they need to make them comfortable and happy."

"Well," said all three boys in concert, "we will be sure that our rabbits have all the water they need and a good comfortable place in which to romp and sleep."

Supper-Time Stories

WHAT do the wires say as they tremble and sing, the long telephone wires stretching from town to town? Little Jean used to wonder, sitting before the fire of a night, with her bowl of bread and milk in her lap.

Sometimes the wind was high across the marshes, and the wires, growing boisterous with it, would sing loudly; sometimes they were only a low murmur, but always they sang songs of some kind, and always little Jean listened.

Now, if Jean had had other children to talk to probably she would never have paid any heed to the telephone wires at all; but as it was, she sat each night alone at her supper, and her mother was busy in the kitchen, and her father at work in the signal-box along the line. And so it came about that she learned more of the language of telephone wires than most children learn all the time they are children. When they grow up they get into the habit of listening at the end of the wire with proper respect, and that means that they can only get a message at a time; whereas children, when they are young, can hear the hum of the wires told the story of a ship at sea with gallant sails, and rigging spinning above the decks. There must have been a little stowaway on board, for who but he, crouched in the lowest corner of the vessel, could have found the leak which might have spelled disaster, and have thrown his arm in while he cried for help, so that the ship was saved and he became captain—and would have been made captain had he been just a little older?

What a story that was!

Then there was the traffic story. The story telling of great mills, and of machinery, and dust, and noise, and of men getting rich because of the constant whirl of the flying wheels and the toll of the men who fed the engines. Little Jean did not like that story so well, but she was bound to listen, and the wires ran from town to town.

And then one night, when the winds were still and the wires sang low, she heard a mother whispering good-night to her little boy. Jean forgot her bread and milk to listen; the story was all too short.

Oh! there is a wealth of stories in telephone wires. Grown-up people do not understand—probably because they think they are too busy to listen—but children know!

Hidden European Cities

In each of the following sentences is the name of a well-known European city, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. I consider buying Dunlap a risky venture.
2. November lingers in the lap of autumn.
3. When he marked it "O. K." I only smiled and said: "Thank you."
4. The men who went to war saw unforgettable things.
5. The entomologists found in the bud a pest that destroyed the bloom.
6. Having put in my buttonhole a Japonica I rode swiftly away.
7. He composed nothing but odes, save now and then a ballad.
8. I know very well I make mistakes, but I mean never to make the same one twice.
9. As I fell over the dam I landed on my feet.
10. To a lover of autumn November never comes too late.

The key to the puzzle, Parts of the Hupan Body, which appeared on this page for Aug. 10, is as follows:

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. Head | 6. Arm |
| 2. Ear | 7. Hand |
| 3. Eye | 8. Finger |
| 4. Lip | 9. Leg |
| 5. Chin | 10. Waist |

Pussy and I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we play in the shrubbery, I cover up my eyes While pussy climbs some little tree. To hide from me she tries, But soon a waving tail I see, Or two green eyes that peep at me.

And in the paddock where we play With pussy I delight To frolic in the new-mown hay, And crouch down out of sight Behind a hay-cock, that she may Come seeking me instead today!

THE HOME FORUM

Three Birds of Casco Bay

UNDER the slanting rays of a mid-afternoon August sun the little fishing village dozed. Even the inlet napped, and the gentle wash of wavelets against the rocks seemed the quiet breathing of slumbering waters. Back among the pines, boy called to boy some thrilling news of the woods. Somewhere in the village, infancy sent up a half-hearted wail of protest against adult oppression. There was no other sound.

Between the spired pines of one island and the smooth, bald headland of its fellow, lay a vista of Casco Bay, the waters level, and shaded in an ever lighter blue to the gray horizon. Out of the blue and gray a speck appeared, then another, and a third, and as they approached there came across the stillness the busy "put-put" of motors. In an instant the stillness was shattered by a sound as of a hundred heavy doors swinging upon rusty hinges. The gulls had discovered that the fishing boats were returning. Soaring with lazy grace they wove vast, invisible arabesques, wheeled, dipped, and soared again, in rhythmic motions so beautiful as to make one wonder if it were really from these birds that the horrendous din emanated.

As they circled the incoming boats, waiting for the discharge of the cargoes, the sorting of the fish, and the discarding into the inlet of those too small to be shipped, there appeared among the gulls a bigger and darker bird. With double their wing expanse, his movements were even more graceful and effortless, his invisible patterns drawn on even grander scale, but his object was apparently the same as theirs. An ornithologist, watching, might not have been surprised, but to the layman it was a shock to discover the bald eagle among the scavengers. One had been taught to think of him as a Nimrod of the air. Yet here he was waiting for a dollop of refuse fish. The gulls showed no fear of his mighty talons, and he paid no attention to them, alike interested more in the boats than in one another.

Then came a greater shock to the layman. A crow was flapping about the rocks along the shore, on the watch for fish. His habit being to fly with them back from the water, rise to a considerable height, and drop them on a rock, breaking the shell, after which he would descend and feast. The eagle, innocently enough, willing away the time until the boats should unload, apparently seemed to the crow to be invading his private preserves. Thereupon, with a sudden cawing the crow flew at the eagle, and the latter, symbol of war for many nations, turned ignominiously and flew into the woods, the scolding crow in pursuit.

This may not be characteristic of the



Picturesque Old Courtyard in Randers, Etching by Nicolaj Hammer

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It is always a moot point whether an artist, of a higher or a lesser degree, is doing himself and his art a disservice or otherwise by specializing his range of subjects. It is only human that he should devote much if not most of his labors to subjects which particularly appeal to him, and to the adequate rendering of which his technique may particularly lend itself, but of course this tendency can easily be carried too far.

Luckily Nicolaj Hammer, the Danish artist, is much too young to have any reproach brought against him on this score and his etching of a workshop makes it manifest how thoroughly he masters these quaint, mellowed subjects, how skillfully, and attractively, he transcribes the exact atmosphere of the place.

The Ganges, Past and Future

To enter this wonderful region the traveler has first to cross the Ganges—the sacred river of the Hindus. The Ganges, more than a mile wide, comes sweeping along in deep majestic flood from the far distance to the far distance, on and on unendingly, from all time to all time, and in such depth and volume that nothing human can withstand it. In the dry season, when it is low and the sun is shining, it is placid and benign with a bright and smiling countenance. Stately temples, set amidst sacred groves and graceful palms, lighten the banks. On the broad steps of the bathing ghats are assembled crowds of pious worshippers in clothes of every brilliant hue. The river has an aspect of kindness and gentleness and life-givingness. Its waters and rich silt have brought plenty to many a barren acre, and the dwellers on its banks know well that it issues from the holy Himalayas.

But the Ganges is not always in this gracious mood, and does not always wear this kindly aspect. The rain descends as a deluge. The river is still further swollen by the melting of the snow on the Himalayas, and now comes swirling along in dark and angry mood. Men no longer go down to meet it. They shrink back from it. They uneasily watch it fill the fulness of its strength is spent and it has returned to its normal benignant aspect.

From perhaps the earliest days of our race, for some hundreds of thousands of years, men have lived upon its banks. For it was in the forests beside great rivers, in a warm climate, that primitive men must have lived. They would have launched their canoes upon its waters, and used it as their only pathway of communication with one another. And always they would have looked upon it with mingled awe and affection. Besides the sun it would have been the one great natural object which would attract their attention. Insensibly the sight of that ever-rolling flood must have deeply affected them. They must have come to love it as they beheld it through the greater part of the year.

So men do not run away from it. They gather to it. They build great cities on its banks, and come from great distances to see it. They perform pilgrimages every year in thousands to the spot where it issues from the Himalayas. And they penetrate even to its source far back and high up in the mountains.

To the most enlightened, also, the Ganges should be an object of reverence for its antiquity, for its future, and for its power. From the surface of the Bay of Bengal the sun's rays have drawn particles of water into the atmosphere. Currents in the air have carried them for hundreds of

miles over the sea and over the plains of Bengal, till the chill of the Himalaya Mountains has caused them to condense and fall in snow and rain. But some have been carried farther. They have been transported right over the Himalaya at a height of at least twenty thousand feet, till they have finally fallen in Tibet. It is a striking fact that some of the water in the Ganges is from rivers in Tibet which have cut their way clean through the mighty range of the Himalaya. The Arun River, for example, rises in Tibet and cuts through the Himalaya by a deep gorge in the region between Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga. These rivers are, indeed, much older than the mountains.

Reverence, therefore, is due to the Ganges on account of its vast antiquity. Reverence also is due because it will flow on, like now, for hundreds of thousands and perhaps for millions of years to come.

So as we come to know the river in its deepest significance, our impression of its everlastingness and its irresistible power remains. But our sense of fear diminishes. We feel that the river is ready to co-operate with us. That it is capable of being taken in hand and led. That its power is not essentially destructive but beneficent. That there is in it almost inexhaustible capacity for helping plant and beast and man. And that it is a friend and anxious to help us.

This the Artist will readily discern. He will enter into the spirit of the river. He will read its true character. Refusing to be terrorized by its more tremendous moods, he will exult in its might, and see in it a potent agency for good. In these ways the river will make its appeal to him; and responding to the appeal, the Artist will see great beauty in the river and describe that beauty to us.—Sir Francis Youngblood, in "The Heart of Nature."

Honolulu Rainbows

"Aloha" one hears everywhere. It means more than "welcome." It expresses good will and sympathy for all moods, joy and sorrow.

It rains as much as a dozen times a day, sometimes two dozen times; but the sun shines at the same time. The only protection anyone uses is a Japanese paper sunshade. They call the rain "liquid sunshine."

And the rainbows! At night even, we have rainbows when there is a full moon. Who would ever think rain, little showers that would hardly dampen a butterfly's wing, could produce so much beauty? Yesterday I watched a rainbow for nearly half an hour, a wide, low arch, flung, not in the sky, but across the mountains; it was so near I think I could have reached the foot of it. The green of the mountainside glowed through the radiant color and the valley seemed to dissolve into color. I think the most expert rainbow maker in the world must live in Honolulu. If we could only live on rainbows! We have them every day, rainbows and flowers and palm trees, mountains and a wide blue sea.

"And Why Take Ye Thought—"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Love has clothed thee with the beauty of the morning.

With the perfume of all dawns, and harmonies.
Of winds that cradle the encircling seas.

Love has clothed thee with the radiant righteousness
Of snows on steadfast mountains, with the peace

Of valleys blossoming with yellow corn.
The lovely innocence of April days
Is thine inheritance and thine calm

Of downs outspread beneath eternal skies.
Love has clothed thee with the beauty of all worlds,
And filled thy thought with His perpetual praise.

Florence A. Gubbins.

Polish Romanticism

Mickiewicz, then an exile in Paris, committed Polish literature to romanticism by the publication of his great epic, "Pan Tadeusz."

I resist the temptation to quote extracts in English from this, the finest achievement of Polish poetic genius. For there is no case in which the Polish proverb "traduttore traditore" is so true as it is of translation from Polish. Not only does the structure of the language oppose any adequate rendering of it into English, but the sentiments and ideas which inspire it are so alien to our experience that they will not bear transplanting. There is no resemblance—how indeed could there be?—between the quality of Polish and of British patriotism, and patriotism is the pulse and fiber of practically the whole literature of Poland. It is a national, not, except in a few rare instances, a universal literature. And it appeals to the Poles in proportion as it produces that poignant memory of Poland's glorious past and that passionate conviction of her glorious future, which is the strongest emotion in the hearts of her children.

There was never a moment in his thirty-one years of exile when Mickiewicz freed his spirit from that obsession. The longing for the air and the earth of his native land throbs and thunders through every one of his masterpieces. He was only twenty-six when the Society of the Philaretes, of which he was a conspicuous member, aroused the suspicions of the Russian authorities, though its objects were in no sense political. Mickiewicz was arrested with his fellow-members of the society and sent to Russia. Four years later, in 1826, his "Konrad Wallenrod" made a sensation in literary circles at Moscow. It was followed by a series of ballads before he received permission to travel. "The Books of the Nation," and "The Books of the Pilgrimage," won for Mickiewicz a European reputation and prepared the way for his crowning work, "Pan Tadeusz" (The Poem of the Nobility). In a critical essay that appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, George Sand compared its author to Byron and to Goethe.

In 1839 Mickiewicz refused the Chair of Latin Literature at Lausanne to accept a year later, after much hesitation, the Chair of Slavonic Literature at the Paris Sorbonne. But he could not be persuaded to keep politics out of his lectures, and after four years the French Government, offended by his drastic criticism, requested his resignation. A short time afterward he was, however, appointed

"But Me No Buts"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the vivacious character in an old play cried, "But me no buts," he was, perhaps unconsciously, alluding to an unfortunate human habit. Whether such allusion were intended or not, it is still undoubtedly true that humanity is fond of tacking a "but" upon its declarations of good. Even if one merely remark to a neighbor upon the fineness of the weather, the latter is apt to respond, "But it won't last," or, "But it's only a storm-brewer." An apposite story, illustrating the hold this habit has upon poor mortals, is told of a village "character" noted for grumpiness. Greeted one lovely June morning by a cheerful villager with a friendly, "It's a fine day, Tammas," he merely growled back, "But, who's finding fault with it?" An extreme instance, perhaps, of a mode of speech too common even among those who would not confess to grumpiness as a characteristic. The habit of qualifying or ministering with a "but" another's affirmation of good is indeed almost universal among all sorts and conditions of men; so that Shakespeare, the master observer of human nature, caused one of his characters to exclaim, "But yet, 'is as a jailer, to bring forth some monstrous malefactor."

That such a habit cannot be productive of good, Jesus made clear, when he said, "For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." Accordingly, any declaration of our own, minimizing, belittling, limiting, or denying another's declaration of truth or good, tends toward the limitation or denial of truth or good in our own experience. Manifestly, we do not admit fully into our thought any statement which we meet with a qualification, a protest, or a denial: we either bar the door upon it or hold it only slightly ajar. The serious danger is, that this habit may expand into a settled mental attitude of objection, criticism, or resistance toward all appeal or approach of truth or good. Assuredly, such a mental attitude is not that of a little child; and cannot, as Jesus declared, find entrance into the kingdom of God.

How is such a tendency to be overcome? By putting good in its place.

This appears to be the lesson intended to be conveyed in Jesus' parable of the unclean spirit, as found in the twelfth chapter of Matthew, and as clearly taught by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on page 201, where she writes, "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love." If, therefore, we assiduously and constantly cultivate open-mindedness and hospitality toward truths which may be declared by another, even if at first they appear strange to us, we shall be becoming daily more and more like little children, and thereby be more fit to find entrance into the kingdom of God.

The habit thus described is vastly different from the attitude of mere indifference or careless toleration. It is also entirely unlike the state of somnolence, akin to that of the unproductive servant, who received one talent and buried it for fear of losing it. Those negative mental states cannot accomplish affirmative results. The mental attitude here indicated is affirmative, even if only affirmatively receptive. It is the awakened, active, alert attitude which sings with Moses, "He is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation"; I will listen, welcome, and give heed to any admonition of Truth. Christian Scientists especially remember that when Mrs. Eddy warns them to "stand porter at the door of thought" (Science and Health, p. 292), she immediately adds, "Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously." She thus recognizes the porter's duty to admit all entitled to enter, as well as to exclude those disqualified or unwelcome. No alert Christian Scientist falls into the error of believing that the porter's response to every knock need always begin with a "but." Are we not taught in the Scriptures, at least by implication, to entertain angels unawares? Well, indeed, for us if we are always singing in our hearts those beautiful and helpful lines written by Mrs. Eddy (Poems, p. 14):—

"I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1922

EDITORIALS

GOVERNOR CHANNING H. COX of Massachusetts vigorously presented, in a recent address, the indisputable assertion that it is the highest function of government to protect the rights of free men to work and to live, and declared that it is upon this basic theory that the American Nation must stand if it is to endure. This re-statement of the fundamental purpose of governments emphasizes the right to labor and to live, not merely of union work-

ers, but of all who are willing to work. In so far as trades unions endeavor to prevent non-union workers getting employment, they are violating the fundamentals that are presumed to govern the status of free men in a free state.

This is one side of the question, and of course the one that has been dwelt upon by commentators on Governor Cox's speech. But there is another side, equally important, that has been almost entirely ignored. This is the manifest correlation of the right to work with the right to an opportunity to work. Of what use is it to tell the millions who have been idle during the last two years that the Government exists to protect their right to work and to live, when that Government has not established conditions that make it possible for the willing workers to find employment? If free men have a right to live and to work, that right has been suspended, in so far as those idle millions are concerned, for many months. Government does, and must, protect the man who is willing to work. It does only half its duty when it fails to abolish the law-created obstacles that shut men out from opportunities to work.

Henry George tells a story of Bedaweens who brought before the cadi some travelers who, they asserted, had attacked them and grievously beaten them. When questioned, the strangers admitted the assault, and the cadi condemned them to immediate execution. "Stay thy judgment, O just one," pleaded the leader of the travelers. "It is true that we attacked these men and wounded them, but here is our justification. When we, perishing with thirst, approached the well in the oasis from which we and our fathers have always been free to drink, these men forbade us, saying, 'This well is ours, and ye cannot drink unless ye give us all the food that ye have.' To have given up our food would have cost us our lives. We fought only for the right to the water that should be for the use of all." When the Bedaweens confessed that they had refused the strangers access to the well, the cadi quickly reversed his decision, set the travelers free, and ordered the punishment of the would-be water monopolists.

It is unquestionably the duty of governments to protect free men in their right to work. Is it not equally the duty of governments to establish conditions of freedom under which all men will have an opportunity to work?

THROUGHOUT the whole British Empire, in spite of the prominence given to demonstrations by rebellious individuals or factions, there is growing steadily an ever-increasing desire for closer unity. The most recent evidence of this is the proposal of South Africa to Rhodesia to join the Union, thereby assembling the white peoples of South Africa into one government, and thereby strengthening General Smuts and his colleagues in their efforts

to maintain a stable and constitutional government. Rhodesia has two alternatives: either to cast in her lot wholeheartedly with the four states already in the South African Union, or to accept the draft letters patent which provide for the constitution of independent responsible government. The issue will be decided in October.

Sentiment will undoubtedly influence the voting of many Rhodesians. They may hesitate, disliking to lose their identity as an independent colony; they may hesitate, also, before uniting their essentially British population with a population where race prejudices are rampant. Yet they cannot fail to see that the conditions of union have been based on fair and broad-minded fundamentals, and that in the best interests of progress, unity of all the peoples of South Africa would be a forward step. Rhodesians are loyal to the British Empire. This loyalty will, perhaps, be the characteristic which will most influence the people when they come to make their final decision.

The idea of closer union within the Empire is spreading even to Newfoundland. The idea is barely in its swaddling clothes, but there is little doubt that with the economic growth of Newfoundland will come its desire to participate in the greater Dominion of Canada, in some such manner, perhaps, as Rhodesia will participate in the Union of South Africa. Many people in America today are not aware that Newfoundland is an independent crown colony, and not attached to Canada. To many she is merely a strip of rocky coast, a stepping-stone between Canada and Great Britain, the last bit of land visible before transatlantic boats steam off into the vast reaches of the ocean. But Newfoundland is, in fact, a country of limitless possibilities, a country not only of excellent fishing, but of wonderful natural resources in timber and minerals, merely waiting for the entrance of sufficient British capital to develop them and bring them to the world's notice.

And so, in an empire which some would pessimistically believe is torn by dissenting factions from one end to the other, the steady undercurrent is one of unity. Scratch the back of the British Lion in any crisis, and below the ruffled surface will be found loyalty. The ideal of the British people is leading them toward complete realization of peace within the Empire.

PENDING a general election, the first under the new Constitution, the political situation in Poland has been stabilized by the formation of a new ministry headed by Professor Nowak, rector of the Jagiello University of Cracow. The retiring Premier, Anthony Ponikowski, had been rector of the Polytechnic Institute of Warsaw. Temporarily the conflict between the Conservative and Radical groups in the Seim, or Diet, has ended with a victory for the latter, led by Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, who is also the provisional Chief of State. The outcome of the elections, scheduled for this fall, puzzles the Polish leaders themselves. This summer they have been maneuvering for favorable positions.

The Ponikowski Cabinet was not of any decided political color. It was called a government of experts, and included such able men as M. Michalski, a banker of Lemberg, and Count Constantine Skirmunt, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs. The beginnings of the ministerial crisis date from the Conference at Genoa, where Poland was represented by Count Skirmunt. Upon his return he expressed in the Seim hopeful views as to future peace, declaring his belief that the danger of impending armed conflict was over. To this view Marshal Pilsudski, who is chief commander of the army as well as civil head of the State, said he could not subscribe, and instead he urged greater military preparations to meet a possible attack from Russia. In his youth he spent some years as a political exile in Siberia, and the Russian menace still haunts him. His Conservative opponents are more anti-German. The rupture with the Cabinet became open when M. Michalski, as Minister of Finance, declined to present to the Diet a request for 40,000,000,000 Polish marks to be spent for military purposes. His fellow ministers supported him on the ground that Poland must first improve her internal financial position, and on June 2 the Cabinet was overthrown by a vote of 201 to 195. Its moderate policy had failed to satisfy either the Chief of State or the nationalistic Conservatives who led the vote against it.

Over the choice of a successor there then followed a long battle between the Marshal and the temporary majority of the Diet. According to the provisional Constitution of 1918, the Premier, or Chief Executive, should be nominated by the Chief of State "in agreement with the Diet," a vague formula recalling the famous "with the advice and consent of the Senate" in the American Constitution. The new Polish Constitution specifies that this shall be done by the Chief of State alone, though the Cabinet's tenure of office depends on the majority of the Diet, but the new Constitution has not yet gone into effect. Deciding to assert their joint power under the old form of government, the leaders of the Diet organized a special "central committee," representing all the groups, and, supported by a vote of 188 to 179 in the Diet, which is really a constitutional assembly, they nominated M. Trompczynski, president of the Seim, as Premier. He is a former deputy in the German Reichstag from Posen and mentioned as a Conservative candidate to succeed Marshal Pilsudski as Chief of State, but his reactionary view rallied the Liberal opposition and he renounced the attempt to form a cabinet. Next, Marshal Pilsudski nominated a member of the Left, M. Slivinski, and on June 28 he was accepted by a vote of 226 to 188. Ten days later he was unseated by a vote of 201 to 195. The balance of power was held by the Constitutional Labor Party of 17 members, mostly representatives of the Cracow districts, and the governmental program of M. Slivinski had failed to satisfy this group.

In the constitutional seesaw the Diet made the next nomination, and on July 14 chose Adalbert Korfanty, another former member of the Reichstag, who two years ago made himself known all over the world through the Polish insurrection in Upper Silesia—where, with French support, he defied the decrees of the Entente. Rather than accept this nationalistic agitator, Marshal Pilsudski declared he would resign. Then the Cracow party once more joined the Left, and Korfanty lost his prospective majority. Next, the Conservative leaders proposed in the Diet a resolution of distrust against the Chief of State, but were beaten by a majority of 18 votes. Marshal Pilsudski then took his turn at nominating a Premier, and selected Professor Nowak, who presumably is acceptable to the group that holds the balance of power. For the most part his Cabinet is the same as that chosen by M. Slivinski, Marshal Pilsudski's previous nominee.

The new Minister of Finance is M. Jastrzebski, and he has announced that he accepted the office on the condition that the Diet be assembled about Sept. 15 for a session devoted wholly to financial matters. The budget has not been balanced and the deficit has risen from 141,000,000,000 Polish marks to 400,000,000,000. According to M. Jastrzebski, it has recently begun to decrease steadily, but he concedes that new tax measures must be adopted. Marshal Pilsudski himself, though he is a military man rather than a financier, must understand that his country cannot afford increased military expenditures, though in this matter Poland must act in accordance with the moves of France. The Polish people have a tremendous task of reconstruction ahead of them, and need nothing so much as a durable peace.

KING ALFONSO of Spain has given not a few evidences of being a fairly sensible monarch. He furnished the latest at Deauville, where he has been a regular watcher of the reckless gambling in the baccarat rooms without ever joining in the play. He explained his abstention by saying: "I am not rich enough to play baccarat." Whether his plea of comparative poverty was well grounded or not, it is likely that, as he looks about Europe and notes the thrones that are without the kings who once sat on them, his bump of caution is developed to a point where he realizes the dangers that beset a king who is too ready to take a chance.

Polish Politics

Co-operative Transportation

THE growing tendency to look upon the development of motor-truck transportation as an aid rather than as a damage to the railroads, and the willingness of responsible managers of rail routes to encourage the utilization of the newer agency, prove again how unwise and how short sighted it is to oppose those natural processes of development which cannot be checked. Industry and commerce have always made innovations difficult. Labor, long before the time when workers knew anything about unions or collective bargaining, opposed the use of labor-saving appliances, upon what seemed to be the reasonable theory that the devices would lessen the demand for manual labor.

The history of productive industry in the United States, as well as elsewhere, shows that increased facilities have multiplied the opportunities of wage earners. Tailors and seamstresses regarded the first sewing machines as destructive agencies in their industry. Printers opposed the use of the linotype. Carpenters saw an enemy in the planing mills and the sash and door factories. The shoemaker feared the loss of profitable employment with the development of machinery which manufactures a thousand pairs of shoes while he would be making a single pair.

Until recently the railroads have opposed the increasing use of motor trucks in handling short-haul and less than carload lots of freight. Now Mr. Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania system, announces that he regards the use of such facilities as a distinct advantage to the rail carriers, and he has no apparent difficulty in advancing a convincing and conclusive argument in support of his view. He points out the fact that it has always been impossible for the railroads to handle short-haul traffic at a profit, and that at present, even under normal conditions, the trunk lines have all they can do to handle the through freight offered.

But it is quite apparent that a rule which may apply to trunk or transcontinental railroads may not apply, for instance, to the railroads in New England. These lines, which serve only a limited territory in the handling of commodities from point of origin or from port of entry to destination, derive their principal revenues from short-haul consignments. Likewise in the matter of freight from the west and south, they act really as terminal or distributing carriers, and it would seem that in any adjustments to meet changing conditions these facts should be considered.

The point is emphasized that most of the congestion which delays freight shipments is in the yards and terminals of the railroads, and that if a way is found to relieve the carriers of small consignments and short-haul freight, the handling of car and train lots will be simplified and expedited. For this reason he welcomes the development of motor-car traffic, even in the handling of freight transferred from terminal to terminal within the cities. But he believes, and possibly with some reason, that the motor-truck freighters should be regulated much as the railroads are now regulated, by state commissions. He evidently believes that these conveyances should be regarded as common carriers, with their duties and responsibilities defined, and with rates fixed by established schedules, approved by the proper authority. Only by some such method, apparently, can the responsibility of the motor-truck carriers to the public be fixed, and only thus can they be compelled to accept and transport, within a prescribed territory, whatever commodities are offered.

As reasonably it may be argued that a proper tax be levied to cover the increased expense of highway construction and repair. It is claimed that the trucks do not now bear their proportionate share of this expense. In many of the states the railroads pay, directly and indirectly, a large proportion of the revenues devoted to the building and repair of highways. It is illogical, if not unjust, that those who make use of the roads should not be asked to pay for their upkeep. But all this will be adjusted, no doubt, as it becomes more clearly understood how the public can best be served by combining the utilities which are offered. With sane co-operation on the part of the railroads and the motor-truck lines, there will come also a willingness to share plain duties and responsibilities.

SPECIAL correspondence from Melbourne in these columns the other day emphasized the new factor that is entering into the life of the young Commonwealth of Australia—the Commonwealth of great achievement and of greater achievement to come. What the Australian people, with those of New Zealand, are opening their eyes to is the fact that they are ceasing to be a hermit nation, content to pursue its own interests at home, even if that home be a continent plus an island of the combined area of Cuba, the Philippines, and Japan. The world is beckoning to Australasia to take its place in its affairs—for the good of Australasia as well as of the world.

Such a development, involving a radical change in the mental attitude and the policy of a people, was to be expected in the case of Australasia. Hermit nations ceased to exist with the Battle of the Marne. No nation, however remote from what the world regards the center of its activities, may at the opening of what is regarded as a new era, live by itself and unto itself any more than a member of an individual family can live such a life of aloofness and self-sufficiency.

Happily for Australasia, her people are facing, not only the future, but the present, with the firm conviction that it behooves them to abandon the rôle of hermit nation under the protection of a powerful mother country, and do their part to make the world a better place for Australians, among the rest; to live in

It is an interesting experiment in the direction of normal living, reasonable thinking, and a sane view of life and its problems, that the enterprising city of Wichita, in Kansas, is undertaking. Although Wichita has sprung into prominence and wealth by the discovery of oil in its soil, L. W. Mayberry, superintendent of schools, is convinced that the prosperity and happiness of the community still continue to center in its agricultural possibilities. To make the children familiar with the basis of all real and uncontested prosperity, Mr. Mayberry has convinced the city of the necessity of establishing, in its environs, a farm of thirty acres, on which high school pupils will be instructed in the theory and the practice of agriculture.

Wichita is taking a step in the right direction. Every community in America—and especially every urban community—should devote thought, resources and effort to the movement to bring the children back to the soil, to place them in intimate contact with the forms of life that spring from the soil. Such a contact would be physically, mentally and morally helpful. It would stimulate the sense of proportion and furnish an insight into the delights of contributing, in however small quantity, to the supply of the essential material things.

It is not from the farm that the army of loose thinkers and spendthrifts is recruited. Contact with the soil may not stimulate imagination, instill dreaming and cultivate the faculties of fancy, but it does produce that stability of thought and purpose now more than ever requisite to the proper solution of the world's problems. The project of bringing the children back into close contact with the soil which was the heritage of the earliest ancestors is worth the most serious consideration that can be given to it by educators and by parents. Wichita is emphasizing a significant national work of normalization.

Editorial Notes

RECENT celebrations in Big Springs, Kan., to mark the opening of the Lawrence-Topeka highway, fittingly recall that the first temperance meeting ever held in Kansas territory was conducted in this same village nearly seventy years ago. The story is told that some whisky had been brought from Missouri and a saloon opened. A protest against the sale of the liquor being disregarded, forty men assembled the next night in front of the dram shop and demanded, and obtained, its surrender. One barrel was then rolled out on to a large pile of shavings, its head broken in and a match applied to the pyre, while in the illumination thus provided temperance speeches were made from the top of another one, which was empty. In this way the movement started which culminated in November, 1880, in the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the State of Kansas.

THERE was a time when a tourist might roam the streets and countryside in many of the leading countries without finding any evidence that there were such things as taxes to pay. That delectable epoch has more or less vanished. "A tourist in France now finds, among the latest complications to attend to in settling a hotel bill, a 'taxe de séjour' and a 'taxe additionnelle.' But France has never been much concerned to keep her machinery of taxation discreetly in the background. Dummy windows in the older houses are interesting reminders of the window tax, the octroi barrier at the entrance to towns has interrupted many a pleasant country drive, the 'droits des pauvres' captured all theatergoers even in the days before the war, while the modest little announcements that function for advertisement posters bear each the telltale stamp in the corner. Perhaps it is little wonder that the French people show so well developed a consciousness of the duties, as well as the privileges, that the state confers upon the individual.

WITH every indication that a higher tariff is forthcoming, bonded warehouses all through the eastern part of the United States are being filled, and it has been estimated that by Sept. 1 some \$300,000,000 worth of foreign goods will have been imported and stored against the day of higher duties. A casual glance at the figures discloses the fact that shrewd business men continue to have unbounded confidence in the foibles of the public, for the biggest item listed is that of "personal luxuries," already totaling \$57,280,677. It is interesting to note that this amount of purely personal luxuries is more than six times larger than the combined values of bleached cotton goods, clothing, wool, and iron and steel manufactured articles being held. Is a more striking indictment necessary?

THOSE who are struggling against heavy odds, with the modern rent problem, may take what consolation they can find in the experiences of Dean Swift, which have recently been the subject of textual controversy among London bookmen. "I lodge in Berry Street, where I removed a week ago," writes the Dean to "Stella" in 1710. "I have the first floor, a dining room, and a bed-chamber, at eight shillings a week, plaguey deep, but I spend nothing for eating, never go to a tavern, and very seldom in a coach; yet, after all, it will be expensive." The average American tenant's idea of what would constitute a "plaguey deep" rent would hardly be two dollars a week for two rooms and a kitchenette. But then, of course, the Dean did not have a kitchenette.

THE Russian crown jewels, valued at more than \$500,000,000, have been listed for sale by the Soviet Government at Moscow. The realization of such a large amount, translated into Russian rubles, ought to give the Soviet press a breathing spell. At their present rate of publication of paper money with only a Soviet fiat behind it, the presses must be on the verge of consignment to the junk shop. And several millions of people all over the world would regard such an event with equanimity, at least.

Showing the Way Back to the Soil

The Right of Free Men to Work

Strengthening the British Empire

Australia Yielding to the Inevitable